

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 1447.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

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**NOTICE.**—The ATHENÆUM has been registered for the transmission of its stamped copies through the Post-Office beyond the limits of the United Kingdom. Subscribers are reminded, that the stamp must be exposed, and the special postage (where required) must be prepaid. The special postage varies in amount: the rate may be ascertained at any Post-Office. The period during which stamped copies can circulate freely through the Post is extended from seven to fifteen days after date. Unstamped copies of the ATHENÆUM will pass at any time through the Post-Office, at all places within the United Kingdom (including the London district), with a penny postage stamp affixed.

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The unfavourable weather of the 11th instant having caused large numbers of Exhibition Tickets to remain unused in the hands of the Public, Notice is hereby given, that there will be a PROMENADE in the Society's Garden on SATURDAY, July 22, for which all unused Tickets will be available. On this occasion Military Bands will be in attendance, and His Grace the Duke of Devonshire is so good as to permit the Grounds of Chiswick House to be accessible to the Visitors. The Society's Garden will be open at Two P.M. on the day of Promenade. Tickets, price 2s. 6d. each, may be procured at the Society's Office, 51, Regent-street; or at the Garden on the 22nd, price 3s. 6d. each.

## GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 18, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.

This Society has been founded by several Noblemen and Gentlemen interested in Genealogical and Historical research for the elucidation and compilation of Family Histories, Lineage, and Biography, and for authenticating and illustrating the same. For Prospectus, &c. apply to the Secretary.

By order in Council.

W. RYCHIE REEVE, Secretary.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—CARLISLE, 1855.

PROGRAMME.

**THURSDAY, July 19.**—Trial-Yard open at 12 o'clock at Noon, when the public will be admitted, at 2s. for each person, to view the Trials of the Steam-Engines. This payment has special reference to the Trial-Yard only, and will not entitle the person who makes it to an admission into the General Show-Yard for the exhibition of Implements.

**FRIDAY, July 20, SATURDAY, 21, MONDAY, 22, TUESDAY, 23.**—Trial-Yard open at 8 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the public will be admitted on each day, at 2s. for each person, to view the Trials of the Steam-Engines, Barn-Works, and other Agricultural Machinery and Implements generally. This payment has special reference to the Trial-Yard only, and will not entitle the person who makes it to an admission into the General Show-Yard for the exhibition of Implements.

**WEDNESDAY, July 24.**—The Implement-Yard open to the public from 7 till 10 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening; admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

The Judges to inspect the Trial-Yard and award the Prizes. At 1 o'clock on each day, or as the Judges shall have determined in their awards, to be admitted into the Trial-Yard and to the Exhibition of Farm Poultry, on the payment of 10s. each person, at the special entrance; Members of Council and Governors of the Society being admitted by Tickets to be purchased at the Finance Department of the Society at the Show-Yard. N.B. Notice will be posted up over such entrance when the Judges shall have completed their awards. At 8 o'clock in the Evening the Yard will be closed.

**THURSDAY, July 25.**—The General Show-Yard of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Farm-Poultry, and Implements, open to the public from 6 o'clock in the Morning till 6 in the Evening; admission, 2s. 6d. each person.

The Dinner of the Society in the Pavilion adjoining the Show-Yard at 4 o'clock; the doors open at 3.

**FRIDAY, July 27.**—The General Show-Yard open to the public from 6 o'clock in the Morning till 6 in the Evening; admission, 2s. each person.

General Meeting of the Members in the Guildhall, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon.  
President.—Mr. MILES, M.P.  
Stewards of Departments.  
Cattle.—Mr. Simpson, Mr. Woodward, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart. M.P.  
Implements.—Mr. Fisher Hobbs, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Hoekyns, Poultry.—The Hon. and Rev. Stephen Willoughby Lewsey, Finance.—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., Colonel Challenger. Sale of Tickets.—Mr. Henry Wilson.  
Receipts and Admission to Show-Yard.—Mr. Raymond Barker, Pavilion Dinner.—Sir John V. R. Johnston, Bart. M.P., Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart. M.P., Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Thompson. General Arrangement of Show.—Mr. Brandreth Gibbs.

By Order of the Council.  
JAMES HUDSON, Secretary.

By the Regulations of the Society, all persons admitted into the Show-Yard or other places in the temporary occupation of the Society during the Meeting, shall be subject to the Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Council.

Pavilion Dinner Tickets and Subscriptions, at the Finance Department of the Show-Yard.—Pavilion Dinner Ticket, price 10s. each (including one pint bottle of wine), will be sold at the Finance Department of the Show-Yard on the Wednesday and Thursday of the Show-Week, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon and 3 in the Afternoon each day.

Subscriptions due to the Society will be received by the Finance Committee, at their department adjoining the public entrance to the Show-Yard.

## MR. GRIFFITH PREPARES for Universities or for General Life.

Redlands, near Bristol.

## ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

FAC-SIMILES OF ANCIENT IVORY CARVINGS.  
Now ON VIEW at the Office, 31, Old Broad-street, and forming the Subject of Mr. Doer's War's Picture, June 22, 1855. To be procured by order from the Secretary on the following terms:

Class.		Price to Members.	Price to Strangers.
I.	3. Roman Mythological Diptychs.....	2 10 0	3 3 0
II.	3. Roman and Byzantine Historical Diptychs.....	1 0 0	1 5 0
III.	3. Christian Diptychs anterior to A.D. 700.....	1 15 0	3 5 0
IV.	3. Book-covers, anterior to A.D. 700.....	8 5 0	2 17 6
V.	15. Diptychs and Book-covers, 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries.....	1 0 0	1 5 0
VI.	15. Miscellaneous Objects, anterior to A.D. 1000.....	2 5 0	3 17 6
VII.	15. Carvings, Greek, of various periods.....	1 11 6	3 0 0
VIII.	12. Carvings, Italian, 14th century.....	1 11 6	3 0 0
IX.	12. Carvings, French, English & German, 11th and 12th centuries.....	1 11 6	3 0 0
X.	11. Ditto, 13th and 14th centuries.....	2 9 0	2 12 6
XI.	11. Ditto, 15th and 16th centuries.....	1 5 0	1 11 6
XII.	11. Ditto, 17th and 18th centuries.....	1 0 0	1 5 0
XIII.	4. Ditto, 13th and 14th centuries.....	1 7 6	1 15 0
XIV.	11. Carvings, Italian, French, English, & German, 15th and 16th centuries.....	3 0 4	4 0 0
	Entire Collection—about 170 pieces.....	21 0 0	26 5 0

By order of the Council.  
JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

A FIFTH COURSE OF LECTURES, to be illustrated by Experiments and Diagrams, has been especially prepared for the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, and will be delivered at 8 o'clock, as follows:—

- PROGRAMME.**
- July 14.—On Recent Arctic Expeditions. By C. R. Weld, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Society.
  - 22.—On the Wonders of the Microscope. By Dr. Bach-  
hoffner.
  - 29.—On Coal and Coal-Gas. By Lewis Thompson, Esq.
  - August 6.—On Coal and Coal-Gas. By Lewis Thompson, Esq.
  - 13.—Musical Lecture. By George Buckland, Esq.
  - 20.—Musical Lecture. By George Buckland, Esq.
  - 27.—History of an Acorn. By Dr. Trevelyan Spicer.
  - 10.—Lecture on Mechanics, with Especial Reference to Useful Machinery.
  - 17.—Lecture on the Curiosities of English History. By Dr. Spicer.
  - 24.—Sixth Lecture of a Course on the Chemistry of the Metals. By J. H. Pepper, Esq., F.R.S., & Inst. C.E., &c.

**MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-terrace, now of 37, WYNDHAM-STREET, Brompton-square, acquaints his Friends that he continues to INSTRUCT in the English and other PUZZLES in SOLUTION, to meet Classes in Families and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.**

## LADIES' SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—MR. W. R. BRAINE will be happy to arrange with one or two First-Class Establishments to CARRY OUT THE MILITARY SYSTEM taught by him with great success at the Educational Institute for Young Ladies, Opow-square, Brompton.

Communications to be addressed to Mr. BRAINE, at his Publishers, Cramer, Beale & Co., 201, Regent-street; or at his residence, 7, Pembroke-square, Kensington.

## THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

**REMOVAL.—GERMAN, ITALIAN, FRENCH.**—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Examiner Royal College of Preceptors, Member Philological Society, London, gives his Pupils the option of studying (at their own or at his residence) TWO LANGUAGES in the same lesson, or alternately, without any addition to their terms.—REMOVED to 5, OLD BOND-STREET.

## EDUCATION for the DAUGHTERS of CLERGY and PROFESSIONAL MEN, at REWLEY, OXFORD. Terms, 18 Guineas per annum.—Apply to the Lady Superintendent, Rewley, Worcester-street, Oxford; or to the Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christchurch, Oxford.

## THE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GUILDFORD, Surrey, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, August 1.—For terms for Boarders apply to the Rev. Fred. J. FAIRHEAD, M.A., Head Master, Guildford.

## DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEAR LONDON.

The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, July 31st.

The School is divided into an Upper and a Preparatory section; the Pupils in the latter being kept quite separate from those in the Upper School.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the School; and of Messrs. Anderson & Magon, 84, Bathing-hill-street; and Messrs. Relie Brothers, School Bookellers, 150, Aldersgate-street, London.

## MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master.—The Rev. FRANK SMITH, B.A., assisted by Five Resident Masters, besides other Teachers. The object of this Public School is to give a first-class Education, based on religious principles. The Course of Study includes Classics, Mathematics, and the various branches of a sound English education. The situation is beautiful and healthy; the spacious premises were provided expressly for the school; and the domestic arrangements are on a most liberal scale.

Prospectures on application to the Head Master, at the School; or the Secretary, at the Committee Room, Founders' Hall, Swinburn-lane, London.

By order of the Committee.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.

## ST. JOHN'S WOOD PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, LEGATE SCHOOL, 25, ST. JOHN'S WOOD PARK.

Head Master.—The Rev. THOMAS MARKBY, M.A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Classical Master in King's College School.

Second Master.—H. DEIGHTON, Esq. B.A., late Scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge.

An Exhibition of 302, open to Students intended for the Universities, or for the Legal and Medical Professions, and tenable for three years, will be annually adjudged. Students entering before Christmas next will be admissible to contend.

Each Proprietor has the right of nominating one Pupil at a time to the College at reduced fees. R. J. DEBON, Hon. Sec.

\*.\* The Second Master RECEIVES BOARDERS at 24, Boundary-road.

## BRIGHTON.—EDUCATION.—There are VACANCIES in a First-class School, where only twelve young ladies (daughters of gentlemen) are received. Signor F. Jablache, (Minola, Herr Kuhn, Messrs. E. de Paris, Michau, and Mercutio, Professors, attend.) A Protestant foreign Governor resides in the house. Terms, 60 Guineas per annum. References to parents of pupils.—Address the MESSRS. BERNCASTEL, 11, Portland-place, Marine Parade, Brighton.

## CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL, Surrey.—

Young Gentlemen are prepared for the Universities and the East India College, and fitted with equal care for Professional or Mercantile engagements. Parents will find satisfaction in the healthfulness and pleasantness of the situation, and in the character and completeness of the domestic arrangements.—Terms, references, and any particulars desired, will be furnished on application to the Principal, Mr. Loxe.

## KENSINGTON HALL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION FOR LADIES.

Lady Superintendent.—Mrs. Johnson.  
Director of Education.—Mr. Johnson.

The object of this Institution is to provide Resident Pupils with a complete and systematic course of education and instruction, upon a plan that combines the advantages of a School and a College, with more than usual attention to individual peculiarities, and to the use, as well as the requirements of after-life.

Terms, 12s. 6d. per week, including board and tuition. References to the Principal, Mr. Loxe.

Kensington Hall, North-End, Fulham.

## HOLLY-TREE HOUSE, the BROADWAY, PLAINSTOW, ESSEX.

The MESSRS. SMITH, of Mornington-crescent, Regent's Park, inform their friends that their scholastic engagements will RE-COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, July 25, when they will be prepared to RECEIVE a few additional PUPILS. The earnest efforts of the MESSRS. SMITH are directed to the welfare and improvement of their Pupils, and to the promotion of their personal comfort. Terms moderate. Reference to the Rev. J. C. Harrison, Camden-town; Edwin Harrison, M.A., Vicar of Edinburgh; RECEIVES FOUR BOYS into his family to be educated with his own sons. An excellent resident Tutor in Graduate in classical honours at Oxford assists him in the general management of the studies of his pupils, to whose health and physical education special attention is paid. The locality is remarkably dry and healthy, and there are admirable sands and good bathing. References, if required, can be given to the most eminent physicians in London and Edinburgh. There is at present ONE VACANCY. Terms from 100 to 150 guineas per annum, according to age.—Address F. R. S. Farthington Club, London.

## HOME EDUCATION for BOYS in DELICATE HEALTH.—A Fellow of the London College of Physicians in Wrangle at Cambridge, and late Scholar of his College, residing at the Seaside, within three hours' distance from Edinburgh, RECEIVES FOUR BOYS into his family to be educated with his own sons. An excellent resident Tutor in Graduate in classical honours at Oxford assists him in the general management of the studies of his pupils, to whose health and physical education special attention is paid. The locality is remarkably dry and healthy, and there are admirable sands and good bathing. References, if required, can be given to the most eminent physicians in London and Edinburgh. There is at present ONE VACANCY. Terms from 100 to 150 guineas per annum, according to age.—Address F. R. S. Farthington Club, London.

## PROTESTANT EDUCATION at DIEPPE.

Established Eleven Years, by the MESSRS. CIEUTAT, born and educated at Paris.—Only Protestant Young Ladies are admitted. Number limited to Twenty. Healthy situation facing the Sea, with large Garden. Complete education, entirely in French. All the necessary classes for passing the examination at Paris. Terms, 40l. per annum, everything included, excepting the Arts d'agrément. Mlle. Aulanger, Professor of Singing, Piano and Harmony, resides in the Establishment; terms, 24l. and with singing, 42l. The year commences October 1st, and finishes August 1st. Recommended by M. le Pasteur Réville, at Dieppe; M. le Pasteur Coquerel, at Paris; Mr. Chapman, French Master at Christ's Hospital; and the Clergy of the Protestant Young Ladies at Paris, King's College School; and by all the Parents of Pupils, whose addresses can be had on application. Arrangements can be made for the education of Young Ladies in French, as well as to deliver them to their Friends there, at the Vacation, if convenient to the Parents.—Address, pre-paid, to MESSRS. CIEUTAT, sur la Plage, Dieppe.

## EDUCATION.—MR. MARCUS begs to recommend his Warehouse to Colleges, Schools, and others engaged in Tuition. A complete Stock on hand of all School-Books, Maps, Atlases, &c. in the English, French, German, and other Languages; Greek and Latin Classics, all of the cheapest Editions published either in England or abroad. 2d. in the shilling allowed for each copy. All orders, above 50 sent free of postage, to any part of England. Catalogues gratis.—O. C. MARCUS, 8, Oxford-street, London.

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## SOCIETY OF ARTISTS,

BIRMINGHAM.

President—Sir CHARLES L. EASTLAKE, P.R.A.

Vice-President—Mr. P. Hollins.

Treasurer—Mr. S. Lines.

Works of Art, intended for the ensuing Exhibition at the Birmingham Society of Artists, will be received by the Society's Agent, Mr. GAZER, 14, Charter-street, Middlesex Hospital, (subject to the conditions in the Society's Circular), up to the 26th of July. Pictures from the London Exhibition will be received up to August 4.

The Exhibition will this year be visited by an unusual number of persons of eminence and taste, who will resort to the Town for the purpose of attending the Triennial Musical Festival.

Birmingham,  
July 7th, 1855.J. EATON WALKER,  
Hon. Secretary.

## BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL,

IN AID OF THE

FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL,

On the 25th, 26th, 30th, and 31st days of AUGUST, 1855.

Principal Vocalists.

MADAME F. GRISI.

MADAME ANGIOLA BIORIO.

MADAME RUDERSDOFF.

AND

MADAME CASTELLAN.

MISS DOLBY.

AND

MADAME VIANDOT GARCIA.

SIGNOR MARIO.

SIGNOR GARDINO.

HERR REICHHART.

AND

HERR FORMES.

MR. SIMS REEVES.

ORGANIST—MR. STIMPSON.

CONDUCTOR—MR. COSTA.

## OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.

TUESDAY MORNING.

ELIJAH..... Mendelssohn.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

ELI (An Oratorio composed expressly for this Festival, the Words written by W. Burroughes)..... Costa.

THURSDAY MORNING.

MESSIAH..... Handel.

FRIDAY MORNING.

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES..... Beethoven.

THE REQUIEM..... Mozart.

A SELECTION FROM ISRAEL IN EGYPT..... Handel.

## TUESDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT,

COMPRISING

OVERTURE..... (By Beethoven)..... Mendelssohn.

OVERTURE..... (Lovers)..... Macfarren.

OVERTURE..... (Lovers)..... Weber.

SELECTIONS FROM OPERAS, &amp;c.

OVERTURE..... (Mascotto)..... Auber.

FINALE—PACIFICI..... (Moss in Spain)..... Rossini.

## WEDNESDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT,

COMPRISING

SYMPHONY IN A MAJOR..... Mendelssohn.

OVERTURE..... (Lovers)..... Beethoven.

FINALE..... (Lovers)..... Mendelssohn.

SELECTIONS FROM Les Huguenots, &amp;c.

PRIESTS' MARCH..... (Alphons)..... Meyerbeer.

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## REVIEWS

*An Index of Statutes, Public and Private, passed in the several Years from the Union with Ireland to the Termination of the Fifth Session of the Fifteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom (1801—1852).*

*General Index to the Sessional Papers printed by Order of the House of Lords, as presented by Special Command during the same time. Compiled by Order of the Select Committee on the Library of the House, 1854.*

If seafaring men had been told that a small dredging-machine were at work clearing all shoals from the British Channel, we apprehend that the value of the charts of that great thoroughfare would not be materially affected. If a boy and donkey-cart were employed in the gradual removal of Mont Blanc, our Regent-Street-mountaineers might reasonably cherish the idea of being able for many years to display and chronicle their hardihood. Considerations such as the preceding have convinced us that the importance of the papers before us is not diminished by the fact, that three or four learned gentlemen are engaged in the production of Blue Books supposed to facilitate the consolidation of our Statute Law. The legal shoals and quicksands will defy such puny efforts:—our statutory chasms and precipices will long endanger the hardy adventurer on legal ground, and exercise the mental activity of his professional guide.

The surprising increase of our Statute-Book in modern times must have alarmed all such of our countrymen as do not live by the intricacies of the law. While the enactments from Magna Charta to the Revolution of 1688 are contained in three volumes of Ruffhead's 'Statutes at Large,' the Public Acts (about 13,400 in number) which have been passed since that time fill no less than thirty-seven of those formidable quartos. If matters go on in this way a century or two longer, we will not suppose that the whole world will not contain the books which shall be written, but we confidently assert that no human cranium will hold the legislative provisions on any subject of importance.

Already has the evil of much legislation, without system or arrangement, thrown formidable obstacles in the way of the student of our laws. Many of our readers are as well acquainted as ourselves with these difficulties; but others, who are happily able to combat them by deputy, and feel them only in pocket, may not be so. As the appreciation of these difficulties is necessary to a full estimate of the value of an Index to our Public Statutes, we shall shortly advert to the nature of them.

The man who would understand our Statute Law on any one point has two difficulties before him:—First, to ascertain where the existing provisions are; and secondly, to understand them. The former requires that the student should be a man of perseverance, accuracy, calm temper, and, in some cases, of a strong constitution; the latter requires him to be little less than a *legal angel*, if such a creature may be supposed to exist.

It may be imagined to be no very easy task to find out all the Acts that have been passed on a particular subject amongst the mass of statutes which are necessarily published without any arrangement but that of the order of their enactment; the real difficulty, however, is to ascertain which of the provisions have been repealed or varied by subsequent enactments. The legislature (possibly with a wise desire to keep the professional mind in a wholesome state of activity and to discourage any presumptuous

attempt by laymen to realize the sublime legal fiction that all men know the law) have made this task as difficult as possible; they have passed numerous statutes on almost every subject, repealing, partially repealing, or controlling one another,—not unfrequently without referring to the Act that is repealed or altered in that which effects the change. Sometimes a statute is made in ignorance of previous legislation on the same subject. Occasionally one little remnant of an Act (the rest of which is repealed) is left standing like a stump in a river, which may knock a hole in the boat of the incautious navigator; and, at other times, a section is left (unrepealed by any express enactment, but nullified by subsequent legislation), like a crazy craft, in which the unhappy client may be embarked.

So much for the first difficulty, which we assure the reader is no light one. Suppose, however, that the hare is really caught,—that the whole body of the existing legislation on the subject under consideration is before us,—our law makers have still further amusement for us. Our task is but just begun.

The language of our Acts of Parliament (other than very recent ones, in which a change for the better is certainly apparent) is formed on the most approved models of that laborious obscurity which has grown up in our private law documents, probably through a vicious scale of payment depending on the number of folios written. It delights in useless words:—no "shall" stands without "or may"; no "from" without "and after." In fact, almost everything is expressed in duplicate at least: synonyms are strung together, and "words, words, words" hold the mind in embarrassed suspense till, when the reader is nearly or entirely exhausted, the enactment comes, like the name of "our excellent president," at the end of half an hour of compliment in an after-dinner speech. We think there are few faults of style that may not be found in most of these statutes, and a schoolboy might be surprised that such compositions should emanate from an establishment where the Black Rod is so active. In the vain attempt to provide in express terms for every case that may arise, all clearness of expression is lost,—the sentences become involved,—often faulty,—and when tested are frequently found to enact *nothing, or far more than was intended*. We trust that the latter case may not be found to be that of 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 29, which has lately excited public attention. It will be strange indeed if the Court of Bankruptcy should be found to be constituted a sanctuary or city of refuge for the perpetrators of those very crimes which are punishable under that statute.

The clearest heads are liable to be confused by these long rambling sentences, and many an able man has been driven, after anxious consideration, to admit that the only conclusion he can come to is the same as was arrived at by Sir Roger de Coverley, in the case of Wimble v. Touchy, that *much may be said on both sides*. We have, moreover, a suspicion that this attempt to guard expressly for every case, instead of simply laying down the rule, and leaving the application to the judicial tribunals, has the fault of appearing to defy human ingenuity, and thereby makes it an enemy. Men are but children of a larger growth, and we know that a boy's desire to get into forbidden ground is the more earnest as the fence put to exclude him is the more elaborate.

Our opinion, we know, is heretical, and the tails of most of the wigs in Lincoln's Inn (of all the old-fashioned powdered ones) will vibrate with emotion on hearing it; but it is our firm

belief that the marginal notes to our Statutes, when well executed, are far nearer to the proper form of an enactment than the cumbrous sections to which they are attached.

We think we have shown that the student of our Statutes is an object of commiseration, and any assistance on his weary road an act of real charity. Let us see what help he obtains from the volumes before us. The Index to the Public Statutes starts with the legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and extends to the end of the session of 1852. The plan is much the same as that adopted by Raithby—whose Index extends to a later period than that at which the present commences:—the arrangement of the Statutes is alphabetical under the head of the subject-matter, with sub-heads where necessary. The principal difference between the present and Raithby's Index is, in the first place, that the latter treats every section as an Act, and refers to it accordingly,—while in the former, the reference is, in general, only to each particular Statute; and, secondly, that while in the present Index repealed Statutes are entered under the head of the subject which they embraced, as well as under a separate head, Raithby has them only in one general list, under the head of "Statutes Repealed," arranged in the order of their enactments. As a repealed statute may sometimes throw light on an existing one, we think on this point the advantage is with the present Index.

We are thankful for this Index to our Statutes (*though it be considerably larger than all the French Codes*), but it is disappointing to find that it only embraces about fifty years, and that for the earlier statutes we have to turn to another Index nearly as large.

The Second Part, which deals with Private Acts, and the volume which relates to Sessional Papers, are arranged in the same manner. The utility of both, and the assistance which the latter will afford to the politician and historian, are obvious.

In another point of view the Index to our Public Statutes has much interest. In it we trace the progress of our civilization in the last half-century,—we see the criminal code of our forefathers (more bloody than that of any other European State) gradually assuming a milder form, until it is, perhaps, as merciful as is consistent with the safety of society. We think of the great and good men by whom and through whom these changes have been effected—of Howard and Eden, of Paul and Romilly, of Mackintosh and Peel. We see the fall of the Slave Trade, and the destruction of slavery itself; and we bless the names of Thomas Clarkson (*first*), with all deference to the younger Wilberforces, of William Wilberforce, of Stephens, and their fellow labourers in the removal of a national stain. We view the rise and progress of the Savings Banks, and the extension of the Friendly Societies;—and, though, alas! we look in vain for any comprehensive scheme of National Education, we see enough to mark the social progress of a long peace, and make us feel a deeper sorrow that war is again forced upon us.

Perhaps, however, the greatest utility of the present Index of the Public Acts is the very strong light in which it places the necessity of a general consolidation of these Statutes; and in this view we would recommend it to the consideration of Mr. Locke King and other honourable Members. When we find that in an Index which deals only with the Statutes of half-a-century the entries under many heads are to be numbered in *hundreds*, we submit that this necessity is proved. We may be told that it is admitted. If so, why is not the work prosecuted

in earnest? It was admitted in the same manner as it is now in the reign of James the First and even in that of Elizabeth; and Lord Bacon informed the former that the work was already advanced, and "that it would conduce to the honour of his Majesty's times, and be of good to all times." Without any disrespect for the present Commissioners (though we regret that one who was certainly as able as any of the gentlemen named is no longer on the Commission), we cannot expect much from their labours; nor do we believe that the Lord Chancellor or any one else does. The work goes on too slowly: blue-book follows blue-book—at long intervals—without other result. We consider the machinery insufficient for the task; and that this Commission, like other Commissions which have preceded it, is a mere obstruction to such as would really see this noble work accomplished. Hoping (perhaps against hope) for such a consolidation, we conclude with the apparently anomalous wish, that this very useful Index may never see another edition. Indexes should be superseded by Codes.

*Gossip on Ancient Gardening*.—[*Unterhaltungen aus der alten Welt für Garten- und Blumenfreunde*]. By E. F. Wüstemann. Gotha, Gläser; London, Williams & Norgate.

THE first inference to be drawn from the delightful '*Gossip on Ancient Gardening*' is to the effect that, in Gotha, the culture of flowers and the culture of the intellect are very closely allied; and that the lovers of gardening have a keen appetite for erudition. It seems that at certain recent meetings of the Gotha "Society for the Promotion of Horticulture," Herr E. F. Wüstemann, celebrated as the editor of *Theocritus*, took occasion to read, for the edification and amusement of his associates, three lectures referring to the gardening of the ancients. These lectures are now printed, and, we may fairly conjecture, are even more instructive to the reader than they were to the auditors; for the copious notes—which, in justification of the assertions contained in the brief text, thrive like a luxurious ivy round a very slender oak—are scarcely susceptible of oral delivery. The auditor, therefore, must have been satisfied with mere results; whereas the owner of the printed work has added to his library a small but complete casket of antiquarian lore on a very alluring subject.

The three lectures respectively treat of the practice of grafting among the ancients,—of the papyrus,—and of the rose. The first is short, dry, and practical, for Herr Wüstemann thinks that his horticultural friends may take hints from their early predecessors in the art, and warns them not to smile too readily even at the primitive admonition which tells us only to graft during the increase of the moon. The second is a good entertaining batch of what in this country we term "useful knowledge." On the third we pause, pleased to inhale the roseate atmosphere which it diffuses. Never from the moment when the white rose was dyed red by the blood of Adonis was so much about roses got within the limit of a few pages, as in this charming lecture by Herr Wüstemann. It is a drop of literary atar-gul obtained by distilling infinite quantities of Pliny, Palladius, Athenæus, Dioscorides, and a whole host of comparatively unread authors, that the modern world may inhale a huge mass of erudition at a single sniff.

The love of the ancients for roses was something fanatical. We do not so much refer to the poets, for probably the modern and the antique bards may vie with each other in the use of the rose as a commonplace of poetical illustration; but we allude to a strong passion

for the visible, tangible, scent-giving rose, as something to be enjoyed by all the five senses, scarcely excluding that of hearing, for a rustle of many roses must have attended some of the more extraordinary manifestations of the idolatry. A time without roses was a contingency to be avoided at any cost; and the Romans, though the mildness of their climate allowed the adored flower to grow at an unusually late season, could not submit to the privations of a winter. Not only were whole ship-loads of roses brought from Alexandria in the inclement season, but various means were devised for preserving the gathered flowers throughout the year, with as much freshness as was attainable. The wreath of roses of which one reads and writes about so often without any other image than of a curved twig, with a tolerably rich supply of floral ornaments, was capable of a high degree of elaboration; for the Roman florists looked upon an enlacement of whole flowers as an exceedingly meagre affair. For a grand work of Art, they took the rose-leaves separately, laid them over each other like scales, and thus produced a sort of fragrant sausage.

This refinement in the construction of wreaths is sufficient to show that the luxurious ancients not only insisted on the constant presence of roses, but were determined to have them in as huge a quantity as possible. The anecdotes that illustrate this form of the floral passion could scarcely be surpassed in wonder by the wildest imagination.

To enjoy the scent of roses at meals, [says Herr Wüstemann,] an abundance of rose-leaves was shaken out upon the table so that the dishes were completely surrounded. By an artificial contrivance roses, during meals, descended on the guests from above. Helio-gabalus in his folly caused violets and roses to be showered down upon his guests in such quantities, that a number of them, being unable to extricate themselves, were suffocated in flowers. During meal-times they reclined upon cushions stuffed with rose-leaves, or made a couch of the leaves themselves. The floor, too, was strewn with roses, and in this custom great luxury was displayed. Cleopatra, at an enormous expense, procured roses for a feast which she gave to Antony, had them laid two cubits thick on the floor of the banquet-room, and then caused nets to be spread over the flowers in order to render the footing elastic. Helio-gabalus caused not only the banquet-rooms, but also the colonnades that led to them, to be covered with roses, interspersed with lilies, violets, hyacinths, and narcissi, and walked about upon this flowery platform.

As a source of artificial perfumes the rose was employed by the ancients in other ways than in those oils and waters that are familiar to modern life. When the leaves had been pressed out for higher uses, they were dried and reduced into a powder, called "*diapasma*," which was laid on the skin after a bath, and then washed off with cold water. The object of this process was to impart a fragrance to the skin. As a medicine quinces preserved in honey were introduced into a decoction of rose-leaves, and the preparation was deemed good for complaints of the stomach. In the culinary art roses had likewise their place of honour, and were put into many dishes for the sake of their pleasant flavour. For this end they were sometimes preserved,—a delicate process, as they were very apt to become mouldy.

But the connexion between the rose and the kitchen takes its most imposing form in the rose-pudding, for which we give Herr Wüstemann's receipt, based upon the authority of Apicius:—

Take cleaned rose-leaves, carefully cut off the white part, at the lower extremity; put them into a mortar, and pound them, continually sprinkling them meanwhile with a "*sauce piquante*." Afterwards, add about a glass and a half of the same sauce, and pass the whole through a sieve. Next, take the

brains from five calves' heads, remove the skin, and sprinkle over them a drachm of fine pepper. Beat all this in a mortar, still pouring in the sauce as before. Then take the yolks of eight eggs, stir them up with a glass and a half of wine and a glass of sack, and add a little oil. Lastly, amount the form, into which the whole is put, with oil; and so bake it, that it may be equally heated at the top and at the bottom. The pudding is then served up hot.

"Sauce piquante" and "sack" (*sect*) are Herr Wüstemann's equivalents for the "*liquamen*" and "*passum*" of his author. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that the lecturer's opinion is decidedly against the expediency of putting pepper and sour sauce into rose-pudding, though he candidly admits that the modern French cookery might be as unsuitable to the Roman palate as the receipts of Apicius are revolting to modern epicurism.

The rose, at length, brings Herr Wüstemann to the mention of a celebrity in the days of his youth—poor Ernst Schulze, whose poem, '*The Enchanted Rose*' (*Die bezauberte Rose*), once gained an almost European renown.—

When I was studying at Göttingen in those days which, immediately following the War of Liberation, were so inspiring to youth, I heard much talk of a young man who had gained universal esteem by his intellectual capacity and moral character, but had died shortly before in the flower of his age. This was Ernst Schulze, author of '*Cecilia*,' a romantic poem, in which, as is well known, he celebrated his betrothed C. Tychsen; and also of '*The Enchanted Rose*,' a charming work, which gained the prize offered by the "*Urania*" in 1817, and will always please by the delicate thought which pervades it, and by the beauty of its versification. It is less known how familiar the author was with the rose, as a generally poetical subject. Schulze had made the investigation of antiquity in every branch the problem of his life; and he had, like me, the advantage of a teacher who possessed the art of inspiring his pupil with real enthusiasm for his department of study. In the narrow circle that assembled around him, the conversation—which according to the good old custom was in Latin—turned upon the most various subjects connected with antiquity, the foundation for discourse being generally laid by some learned treatise, which had previously been submitted by the author to his associates. In conformity with this custom, Schulze, at the instance of Dissem—for this is the name of my admirable preceptor, whose memory I still affectionately preserve—wrote a treatise on the rose, in which he brought together all the passages of the Greek and Roman poets, who had used the flower as the subject of an image or a simile.

When he has pursued the rose through all its uses, high and low, spiritual and material—from the decoration of a temple or a poem to the cure of a stomach-ache—Herr Wüstemann at last hopes that it will be an apt symbol of the vigour and freshness with which the Gotha Society pursues the art of horticulture; and thus brings his agreeable discourse to a practical conclusion.

*The History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688.* By John Lingard, D.D. The Sixth Edition, revised and considerably enlarged. Vol. X. Dolman.

LINGARD is an important name in English literature, and especially in that branch of it which relates to our history. Whether we agree in the high estimate set upon his History by his friends and co-religionists, or deem it, as many other people do, a work of a pernicious character, no one can deny the fact that it has taken a distinguished position in our literature. It lies fairly open to universal criticism,—and by its verdict will ultimately either stand or fall. For the present, the book has made good its footing; and the sixth edition, which is now before us,



appeals by its cheapness to the people, and is rendered complete by the addition of a kindly memoir of the author from the genial pen of that literary veteran, the Rev. Mark Aloysius Tierney,—here designated as "Canon of St. George's, Southwark."

Lingard was born at Winchester on the 5th of February, 1771, of a humble stock, which is said to have been driven from Claxby, in Lincolnshire, by religious persecution. Being a promising youth, he was sent by the Roman Catholic Bishop Talbot—successor to Bishop Challoner—to Douay for education. Driven thence by the revolutionary troubles of France, the community of Douay found shelter, after several intermediate removals, at Crook Hall, and afterwards at Ushaw, in the north of England. Lingard followed the college in its wanderings, and filled various offices in the little community. Active-minded and persevering, clear in intellect and kindly in manner, he is described as having been an excellent preceptor. His public reputation procured him offers of the Presidency of Maynooth, and other similar establishments; but his mind was fixed upon literature, and in order to indulge his tastes and complete his history, he "withdrew to the secluded mission at Hornby," where he continued till his death on the 18th of July, 1851. The latter years of his long life were rendered easy by the profits of his works and a pension of 300*l.* from the Queen.

His works were various—controversial, religious, historical,—but one character of mind reigns throughout them all. His friends describe him as a writer of pre-eminent powers, and—in the words of Cardinal Wiseman—anticipate that his "gigantic merit will be better appreciated in each successive generation, as it sees his work standing calm and erect amidst the shoals of petty pretenders to usurp his station. When Hume shall have fairly taken his place among the classical writers of our tongue, and Macaulay shall have been transferred to the shelves of romancers and poets, then Lingard will be still more conspicuous as the only impartial history of our country." Praise like this may do very well for the pages of a review, to the readers of which the Cardinal speaks *ex cathedra*,—but by other people it will be received with astonishment, or as possibly meaning the contrary of what it asserts, like Porson's joke of the man who would be read when Shakespeare and Milton are forgotten.

Unable to perceive the wondrous power which is supposed to be inherent in this almost superhuman work—a work given by Providence, the Cardinal supposes, as an act of special mercy to our erring country,—observers less partial are driven to consider more closely what are its real characteristics. We do not profess on the present occasion to specify the whole of them, but we will indicate two, which will strike even the commonest observer. There is, first, a clear, terse, cold style, seldom roused, and never mounting higher than to give vent to a sneer at the presumed enemies of the Church. Lingard endeavoured, he says, to write as "an indifferent spectator." Whenever the Church was not concerned, he may have accomplished his object; and even in Church matters, he never disclosed the strong feelings of his party. He strove not so much to gratify the friends of Romanism, by writing up their cause, as to damage its opponents, by pouring down upon them a passionless, sarcastic contempt.

But the second striking peculiarity of Lingard is to be found in his omissions. A general historian should deal with all those facts which indicate and affect the condition of the people, which exemplify their feelings and illustrate their social position. Lingard's History is prin-

cipally a detail of what are termed the civil and military events of history, with the addition of those incidents which specially affect the Church. Manners, customs, arts, literature—all that goes to make up the life and indicate the actual status of a civilized people—are passed over either with a superficiality which betokens ignorance or as if inconsiderately supposed to be unconnected with the subject in hand. In these omissions may be found the clue to Lingard's whole system of composition. He was essentially a controversialist, and he wrote history and everything else in that character. With the tact which belongs to the literary disputant, he seized the prominent facts which told upon his own side of a controversy, brought them forward in high relief, fixed attention upon them, overlooked, when necessary or desirable, the principles which were under them, and depressed or disregarded facts adverse, as if they were of little or no moment. This is the art in which Lingard was eminent.

In considering the Reformers, for example, and the deeds of the Protestant party throughout, Lingard fixes attention upon their occasional acts of folly, violence and inconsistency—acts from which no party in the heat of action was ever free; but he is seldom careful to consider the deep and generous principles by which they were animated. In his pages Protestantism is a violent and causeless rebellion against constituted authorities, and the Protestant leaders are mere selfish and vain-glorious agitators. Of course, it would have been too much to expect from Lingard a justification of the Reformers; but we cannot allow, what the Cardinal would lead us to infer, that his pictures of them are impartial. They seem to us, when likenesses at all, mere ugly daguerreotypes, often of the hardest, coarsest kind. Absolute impartiality is perhaps impossible in historical writing, and the friends of Lingard would do well to consider whether, in putting him forward as "the only impartial historian," they are not, in fact, depriving him of his fairest chance of attaining a permanent popularity. His office, as appears in an anecdote which Mr. Tierney tells, was understood at Rome to be that of "an apologist;" and it was further understood that he fulfilled his office by "discarding the [apologetic] character." His assumed "great moderation and exemption from party feeling" were highly displeasing to the ultramontane Romanist party; but "these gentlemen," as the late Pope Leo XII. remarked, "seem not to reflect on the times and the places in which the history was written." Never was Papal judgment more nearly infallible. The Pope hit the mark exactly. The best description that can be given of Lingard's History is—that it was a history "for the times and the places." In a period of less liberality, or in a Roman Catholic country, the book would have appeared in the 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum,' which was at one time attempted against it; but in the nineteenth century, and in Protestant England, affected candour and assumed moderation are politic, and therefore Lingard, writing "for the times and the places," received the passport of Papal approbation. Leo XII. was in this matter a second Daniel come to judgment.

As the Roman Catholic historian—the stater, and we are most willing to allow the very able stater, of their historical case—Lingard filled a vacant niche in our literature. Prince Posterity will give him credit for having done so in a way suited to "the times and the places." Beyond that, we do not expect that great Prince, who will sit in judgment on the reputation of us all, will ratify the Cardinal's appeal. Something of this kind seems to have been the opinion of Mr.

Sharon Turner, who, in a communication to Dr. Lingard, thus expressed his views of the relative positions of his co-historian and himself:—

"Differently educated, and in a different position of life from yourself, with duties, habits, and feelings as diverging, it is natural, indeed inevitable, that we should take our different views, and draw different conclusions on those subjects, and on the incidents connected with them, which individually interested us; and yet each seek for, and only mean to state, what appeared to us to be the right opinion and historical truth about them. I am persuaded that we have been both actuated by these motives, and that our social world may have been benefited by our doing so. It is fair and just to mankind, that they should have the fullest representations of the whole truth, on every topic in which their welfare is concerned; and therefore that they should be possessed of the statements and convictions of such an intelligent Roman Catholic writer as yourself, as well as of those which I, or any of our Church, may present to them. These contrasts prevent their being led to misconceptions by any partial or one-sided narrative, or by the tendency towards it, that often comes so involuntarily and unconsciously over every author; and sometimes most strongly from his very sincerity and conscientious zeal to depict what he deems true. On these grounds I thank you for what you have published, and am myself much gratified that you have fulfilled your chosen task with so much research and ability; and I shall use your works to guard my own mind from any undue partiality, or wilful mistake, in the dissimilar impressions which the important topics we both investigate must yet unavoidably occasion severally to us,—as fellow-labourers (for there is no spirit of rivalry between us) in our important public work, pursued by both as a public duty, or at least with the hope of some public utility. Let us continue to do so, without any unfriendly feeling toward each other."

Nothing can be fairer or nearer the truth. Turner, Lingard, and every other historian, can only tell us what he sees from his stand-point; every one errs and mistakes in many things, and many things also remain beyond the range of every separate writer's sight. By the conclusion of various statements the world gradually arrives nearer the truth, and every writer thus helps on the cause he has in hand, although no one is either impartial or infallible.

*The Spanish Conquest in America, and its Relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies.* By Arthur Helps. Vols. I. and II. Parker & Son.

THE original design of Mr. Helps was to trace the events which led to Negro slavery in the West Indies and America. In 'The Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen,' published at intervals some years ago [*Athen.* Nos. 1088 and 1289], this object was partially fulfilled. In the course of his researches, however, many historical questions arose which he could not work out within his narrow plan. Early discoveries and conquests seemed to him not to have been related with fullness and precision. The distribution of races over the islands and coasts of the New World suggested the operation of causes not yet explained, and thus Mr. Helps found himself led into a narrative which the title of his first publication would not justify. He has, therefore, incorporated the two volumes already published in a book on a broader scale, which deals with the subjugation of America, the successive systems of colonization that prevailed, the extirpation of the native and the introduction of a foreign race, the growth of slavery, and the settlement of those *encomiendas* which were the central institutions of "all Indian society."

In remodelling his work, Mr. Helps has not taken advantage of the liberty of unlimited space to supply a general review of Slavery, as it enters into the annals of the ancient and

modern world. When he undertook to watch its growth in America simply as an era in the fortunes of the Black race, it had been wise to have marked the descent of servile institutions from the dawn of the historical period to the time when the old curse was imported into America. But, when the Spanish conquest is viewed in "its relation to the history of slavery," we are still less disposed to be satisfied with one of encyclopædic and imperfect generalization. Mr. Helps appreciates the influence of slavery in determining social forms and modifying the greatest events of the greatest epochs; but he shrinks from the labour which alone could give unity and completeness to the history of martial force and priestly fraud in the New World.

Although with his former narrative Mr. Helps has now embodied additional materials—sufficient to give the entire work a new character—the portion which is strictly original begins after the Colonial adventures of Las Casas, and is continued to the victorious siege of Mexico by Cortes. Mr. Prescott's ground is here invaded; but Mr. Helps writes from a peculiar point of view, as well as after a peculiar fashion. Perhaps, in treating of Mexico, a more distinct acknowledgment of Mr. Prescott's services to history would have been gracious, even though this narrative may present fresh aspects and follow other lines of investigation. But, taking the book for what it is, the subject is touched with care; the style, though not pictorial, is agreeable and correct; the author's warm sympathies are quietly expressed; and the general result is likely to be useful. Possibly "An Imaginary Voyage," though checked by perpetual reference, is too bold and fantastic to find acceptance as a light thrown upon history. The author supposes the Santa Flor sailing over American waters in that early age, when every turn in the coast revealed things that had never yet been seen by the European eye. His relation is in this manner:—

"Again, a long extent of low-lying coast with dense forests coming down to the water's edge, but no signs of temples or of worship, until the Bay of Honduras is entered by these religious explorers, when lo! they come upon some buried city, buried so long ago, that huge trees have risen amongst its ruins, and gigantic parasites have twisted their lithe arms around columns, and thrown their shoots along peristyles, playing with the strange faces in stone, overshadowing winged symbols of power and sacrificial instruments, and embracing the carved imagery of fruits and flowers, their kindred. No living creatures, but the animals which have retaken their own, are to be seen there; and none remain to tell, by word or gesture, the meaning of the mounds of stone which for miles around render the burthened earth uneven and difficult to the amazed explorers, who return to their vessel with that involuntary respect for the new country which great antiquity engenders in the minds of men, especially in those of the pious and learned, to whom, strange to say, the past is always more of a home for thought than the future."

From the enterprises of Las Casas, Mr. Helps proceeds to the adventures of Cortes, which, up to the capture of Mexico, occupy two-thirds of his second volume. Our extracts will display his style of treating that familiar but never-tiring story. Cortes, anxious for an interview with Montezuma, reviewed his troops, that the Mexican artists might carry sketches of the spectacle to their great King:—

"He ordered the cannon to be heavily charged, and all his horsemen, under the command of Pedro de Alvarado, to prepare for exercise. The horses were to have on their piroirs, with bells attached to them. 'If we could have a charge upon the sand-hills, he said, 'it would be good; but they will see that we sink into the mire. Let us repair to the shore when the tide is going out, and make a charge there, going two abreast.' This cavalry movement

was accordingly executed in presence of Montezuma's officers. Then came the principal show of the day. The cannon were discharged, and the stone-balls went re-echoing over the hills with a great noise, which was the better heard, as it happened to be a calm day. All these things were represented by the Mexican painters as best they could; and never perhaps in the history of the world was there brought to a monarch such a picture of the destruction that impended over his kingdom."

The material civilization of Mexico, as described by him in his reports, appeared as wondrous as the cities of Japan and the fields of China to the Dominican pilgrims.—

"The things most to be noted, in the march of Cortes from Cempoala to Tlascala, are the populousness and signs of civilization which he meets with, and his own vigorous sagacity. At one point of his march he comes upon a valley where, for four successive leagues, there was a continuous line of houses, and the lord of the valley lived in a fortress such as was not to be found in the half of Spain, surrounded by walls and barbicans and moats. He also came upon the great wall of Tlascala, which was nine feet high and twenty feet broad, with a battlement a foot and a half in breadth. This wall was six miles long, and had an entrance constructed like a ravelin of that day."

At Tlascala,

"there was a daily market, frequented by thirty thousand persons; which could boast, amongst its wares, of gold, silver, precious stones, earthenware equal to the best in Spain at that time, wood, charcoal, and medicines. As a proof of the civilization of the Tlascalans, we may notice that they had public baths. Their houses were built of bricks, sun-burnt and kiln-burnt, or of stone, according to the means of the builder. These houses were large, but not lofty, and had terraces upon the roofs. The Tlascalans had not arrived at that advanced stage in the art of building, which is indicated by the existence of doors; but they used matting instead, which was adorned with bells made of metal or sea-shells, that gave due notice of entrance and exit."

At Cholula, where the mounds exist which Mexican antiquaries describe as more wonderful than the relics of the Pharaonic age, Cortes saw still grander palaces and towers. They reminded Bernal Diaz of glittering Valladolid; but Mr. Helps reproves the historians who have paused to conceive what raptures Cortes experienced when he first saw the Mexican capital. His own picture, however, is not only brightly coloured, but highly fanciful.—

"Who shall describe Mexico—the Mexico of that age? It ought to be one who had seen all the wonders of the world; and he should have for an audience those who had dwelt in Venice and Constantinople, who had looked down upon Granada from the Alhambra, and who had studied all that remains to be seen of the hundred-gated Thebes, of Babylon, and of Nineveh. The special attributes of the most beautiful cities in the world were here conjoined; and that which was the sole boast of many a world-renowned name formed but one of the charms of this enchantress among cities. Well might the rude Spanish soldier find no parallel but in the imaginations of his favourite romance. Like Granada, encircled, but not frowned upon, by mountains; fondled and adorned by water, like Venice; as grand in its buildings as Babylon of old; and rich with gardens, like Damascus;—the great city of Mexico was at that time the fairest in the world, and has never since been equalled. Like some rare woman, of choicest parentage, the descendant of two royal houses far apart, who joins the soft, subtle, graceful beauty of the South, to the fair, blue-eyed, blushing beauty of the North, and sits enthroned in the hearts of all beholders,—so sat Mexico upon the waters, with a diadem of gleaming towers, a fair expanse of flowery meadows on her breast, a circle of mountains as her zone; and, not unwomanlike, rejoicing in the reflection of her beautiful self from the innumerable mirrors which were framed by her streets, her courts, her palaces, and her temples."

His account of Mexican religious ceremonies is curious and picturesque.—

"For a year previous to the day of festival, a youth had been chosen, the most beautiful and graceful amongst the captives, who was called the Image of Tezcatlipuk. The youth was instructed in all the arts of gracious courtesy; and, as he passed along the street, beautifully adorned, and accompanied by the greatest personages, all who met him fell on their knees before him and adored him, while he responded with graciousness to their adorations. Twenty days before this festival they gave him four wives, and, taking off the robes which he had worn in imitation of their god, Tezcatlipuk, they clothed him in the handsomest dresses that a man amongst the Mexicans could wear. For these twenty days he lived in all joy and felicity with his wives; and, if there were any satirists in Mexico, it is probable that they pronounced these marriages to be the happiest ever known in that beautiful Venice of the Western world; but, if happy, a dreadful happiness it must have been. The five days before the festival were spent in festivities in his honour, at which all the Mexican court were his companions, save the King himself, who alone stood apart, and kept his state."—He was next slain, under horrible circumstances.

These rites, more bloody than the Indian oblations to Kali, seemed to cast over the people a mystic spell, which invested with a dark poetry the fortunes of their race and of their splendid cities.

The statement and the insinuation contained in the following we commend to that being who, in prefaces of the old time, was addressed as "the polite reader." The historian Herrera remarked that "from women the truth was always learnt."

"I do not know how that may be, but it is clear that, throughout the conquest of America, the Indian women several times betrayed their country under circumstances which do not seem to me to indicate so much a love of truth as a love of what is personal and near, and an indifference to what is abstract and remote,—a disposition which has been noted equally of all women in all countries. In a word, they loved their lovers, and did not care much about their country; and, accordingly, on several critical occasions, betrayed the one to the other with a recklessness which would be inexcusable in the other sex, but which is to be accounted for, as above, in them. If there had been Spanish women in the invading armies, the Indians might have had a chance of learning something from them; but, as it was, the betrayal was necessarily all on one side."

The march of Cortes to Mexico, and the desperate assault and defence of that city, are briefly but vigorously described by Mr. Helps. As yet, his work has not assumed the proportions of a philosophical analysis, unless the tracings of early Colonial schemes represent to us the special points of the writer's plan. But the preliminaries of the history are complete. Mr. Helps will, in due course, observe the erection of that mighty social structure which arose in America on the ruins of indigenous civilization in one quarter and of indigenous simplicity in another, as well as the links which associated this with the systems of the Old World.

#### MINOR MINSTRELS.

*The Sanctuary: a Companion in Verse for the English Prayer-Book.* By Robert Montgomery, M.A. (Chapman & Hall.)—That "the child is father of the man" is a piece of poetic scripture that in the author before us receives what may be called "a private interpretation." Boyish enthusiasm and a voluble utterance were the characteristics of his early efforts—in speech and essay, in prose and verse. The "years that bring the philosophic mind" appear to have brought little to Mr. Montgomery. We have the fluent orator and the voluminous writer, but still the same crude thought, still the same



hasty and verbose composition. In one respect, Mr. Montgomery stands distinguished from the poetasters of the day. Since the well-known theory and example of the Lake-poets prevailed in regard to the matter of poetic diction, criticism has had but small occasion to complain of a style once extremely popular, and known as the *bombastic*. Nat Lee and J. Banks have had few types in modern successful versifiers. Pollok's 'Course of Time' perhaps came nearest to the standard; but Mr. Montgomery, from the beginning, rejoiced in the use of big words for the clothing of small thoughts, and he still delights in the same grandiloquent phraseology, as the confirmed habit of his mind, without having, as it appears to us, enlarged his sphere of conception or improved his power of logically connecting his notions. The reason why he has passed muster so long may be due to his subjects, which have mostly a sacred reference. That which has been felt questionable as poetry has frequently been accepted for piety, and, under cover of devotion, has escaped literary censure. The volume before us is of this character. Evidently designed in imitation of Keble's 'Christian Year,' and dedicated to the memory of George Herbert, it connects itself with the offices and festivals of the Church; but both in conception and execution it falls miserably short of its model, and stands altogether in contrast with the meditative beauties of 'The Temple.'

Mr. Montgomery frequently leaves us in doubt whether he understands the phrases he employs. We find him tripping in the very first verse of his first canticle.—

I love my Prayer-book, for it breathes  
Of heaven and holiness to me,  
And round awaken'd conscience breathes  
The echoes of eternity.

—The "wreathing" of "echoes" is an ingenious form of metaphor which the reader of taste will know how to appreciate. A writer of genius, it is presumed, may save himself trouble about such trifles; and therefore Mr. Montgomery was careful to assert his privilege, even in the initial stanza of his new publication. This, indeed, is to give his reader fair warning; and, to do him justice, we must acknowledge that the Author of 'The Sanctuary' cannot be justly charged with having disappointed the expectation that he had so early created.

With the religious portion of this volume we are reluctant to meddle; but there are a few historical stanzas with which we may deal without profanation,—such as the poems on 'Gunpowder Treason,' 'King Charles the Martyr,' 'The Restoration of the Royal Family,' &c. The second theme in this list is dealt with after the true fustian fashion. "Regicidal crime," "treason-bands," "Cainlike hands," are among the choice epithets. The monarch, it seems, "soared to endless fame."—

True to his creed above man's impious charter,  
Charles the revered,—the Church's royal martyr.

—Here, again, is probably some sacrifice to the rhyme. What did Mr. Montgomery mean by "man's impious charter"? Had he Runnymede and Magna Charta in his mind? But surely even he would not designate that document as "impious." On Charles's conduct and character, too, most rational men have come to a different conclusion from that adopted by our Robert the Rhymers; who, however, finds it expedient to make the following eloquent and dignified apology for his client's errors.—

His fallings rose from junctures bad,  
Which might have turned an angel mad.

Here is another true touch of the sublime on Guy Fawkes and his plot.—

Ripe was the plan, each purpose deeply laid,  
And treason gloated o'er a Church betray'd;  
Freedom was then a victim to be destroy'd  
And faction in its blood-dream overjoy'd;  
The oath was sworn, the sacrament was taken,—  
But England was not by her God forsaken!

So vehement is the heat of the poet's fancy, that the measure overflows, as in the third line, the movement of which cannot be too much admired.—The word "victim," it will be remarked, is crushed by the energy of feeling into one syllable;—a licence only to be granted where we are sure it will not be abused: in fact, only to those who by their genius are entitled to "snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."

The political creed of the Prayer-book Rhymers is thus elegantly stated in the two following stanzas.—

The worst of kings seems nobler far  
Than mad rebellion's impious war  
In havoc blood and fire;  
The sin of witchcraft,—brand it well!  
Its birth-seed is the pride of hell,  
By which dark Fiends aspire.

A Nemesis for injured kings  
Or soon or late atonement brings,—  
Dread empires this declare;  
Some thunder-blast of whelming wrath  
Will burst upon that nation's path  
Which robs a regal heir.

—We might, perhaps, suggest an amendment in the first two lines, where again the exigency of the rhyme makes very bad prose of what ought to be good poetry. "The worst of kings" would naturally find his antithesis in the mad and impious rebel;—but the incorrigible rhyme transfers the opposition to "rebellion's war," and thus wrenches the mind away from the person to the thing. But then the next stanza makes amends, and plainly declares the writer's preference for the person, namely, "a regal heir," though some doubt may exist whether such heir be "robbed" by the "nation" or the "nation's path," but with a little reflection the reader may decide the no-meaning for himself. Ambiguity creeps in rather awkwardly at times. We are told of the Church, that—

Her patience is a holy strength  
Subduing crime with prayer at length.

Is this a covert sarcasm at the length of the Church Service, frequently objected to by good churchmen?

*A Remembrance of Drachenfels, and other Poems.* By W. S. T. and H. G. T. (Nisbet & Co.)—An elegant little volume, evidently the work of one well read in poetical literature, but showing little originality or strength of sight. The following is a sketch of nature, which, by a sort of Englishman's birthright, the amateur poet throws off with as much ease as an amateur artist.—

Written in Nightingale Valley, Leigh Woods.

Oh! what a home of beauty is this glen,  
Where the slant sunbeams scarce can reach the path,  
So thickly tangled are the boughs above,  
Of elm, and spreading beech, and stately ash,  
And silver-stemmed birch of queenly grace,  
Their roots firm clinging to the hoary rocks,  
Moss-grown, and shaded by tall drooping ferns!  
How fragrant is the breath of these deep woods,  
So still in loveliness!  
Even the gay breeze moves softly here that stirs  
The topmost branches into whispers light,  
Broken at times by distant echoing din,  
When, in the chasm beyond, vain-tolling man  
Raises his puny thunders.

*Poems.* By Arthur M. Morgan. (Saunders & Otley.)—If the growing poets have no other vocation during the period of their growth, they at least help to produce some critical readers, and critical readers must be, generally speaking, thoughtful readers. Mr. Morgan's imagination is not of a vigorous kind, and deals much with Passion Flowers, Indian Chiefs, Lost Pleiads, and such sentimental furniture. He seems to have a calm, meditative mind, rather distinguished for its placid equality of mood than for any capability of those inspired moments of involuntary exaltation that distinguish the poet, whether felt by blind Homer listening to the sea washing the Ionian shore, or Dryden watching bulky Shadwell reel home from the Rose Tavern. We are no friends to sentimental sorrows such as seem to weigh upon the mind

of this writer; they are too often the sickly griefs that a strong man shakes off him as the ostrich does the desert sand from her ruffled wing. The poetry of this volume is sweet and carefully finished, and, but for want of subject and invention, would be praiseworthy. The following is a good specimen of harmonious blank verse, that might be the introduction to any thing.—

Young Morning danced around my bed, and sleep  
Stayed his dream-chariot till the awakened mind  
Yoked it with thoughts for coursers. Nature scanned  
Her thousand glories in the dews of heaven;  
Her eye was Hope, her breath was May, her voice  
The wild grey bird of morning, who before  
The milkman tramps the village, 'mid the clouds  
Pipes sweet good morrows to the early sun.  
Birds were my heralds down the beechen lanes,  
And bees my hedge-side greeters.

*Leonora. A Poem.* (Schulze & Co.)—'Leonora' is a love letter thrown into print:—it had better have been thrown elsewhere. The name of Tasso's mistress deserves greater verse than this; or rather should not have been touched with unwashed hands. The poet is essentially in love, we do not doubt, for there is scarcely any stronger sign of it than kissing your hand to the shadow of nobody, and counting your ten fingers; stronger minded men do as Touchstone did, and break their swords on stones for daring to kiss Jane Smile. In verse 1. Leonora is likened to the moon; in the second to a rose; in the third the poet kisses a daisy she trod on. Page 11 contains a thought newer than even these. The poet sings,—

Thus, Leonora! shall thy bloom abide  
When o'er thy ivory brow the ploughman Age shall ride.

Do ploughmen ride?—are brows ploughed?—is ivory ploughed? These questions once well solved, the lines may be thought full of merit.

*Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies of the 16th and 17th Centuries.* Collected by James Heywood and Thomas Wright. 2 vols. Bohn.

Our ancestors in the good old times must have been, we fear, dirty fellows. One of the early papers in this hodge-podge of documents relating to Cambridge is a decree of the Vice Chancellor and Heads of Houses forbidding the scholars and residents in the colleges to bathe. The document is so curious that we will give a translation of it.—

For many and weighty reasons it was and is ordained, decreed and resolved, by the Rev. Master John Whitgift, of the gracious University of Cambridge Vice Chancellor, [and] the Provosts, masters or presidents of the colleges, in the public schools, on the 8th day of the month of May, anno domini 1571, and in the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth: that if any scholar of This university, of whatsoever rank or standing he may be under the degree of a bachelor of arts, shall go into any river, pool or other water whatsoever, within the county of Cambridge, for the purpose of swimming or bathing, by day or night, and be convicted thereof, either by evidence of the fact or other sufficient proof, that then every such person so offending, for the first offence shall be chastised sharply and severely with rods; first at home in the college in which he is residing, he shall be punished openly and publicly in common hall, in presence of all and singular the fellows, scholars and the rest of the residents in the said college, and afterwards, on the next day, he shall openly and publicly in the public schools, before the reader of whose reading he ought to be an auditor, and all the hearers of the same, by one of the proctors or other person assigned by Mr. Vice Chancellor, be severely and sharply again punished and chastised with rods, every excuse, petition, supplication or indulgence notwithstanding; and on the second occasion, every person so offending shall be put out of the college of which he is scholar, and out of the university, and be for ever expelled.

Such was the punishment of an undergraduate; but if the poor fellow chanced to have taken

a degree, then,—for the first "offence" of bathing, he was to be punished in the stocks, "his feet being inclosed therein for one whole day," in the common hall of his college, and before his release from the stocks, he was to pay a fine of ten shillings; for the second offence he was to be expelled the University; and if he were a master of arts, or a bachelor of law, medicine, or music, or if he had taken a higher degree, then he was to be severely "punished and chastised" at the discretion of the provost of his college. It seems scarcely credible that such absurdity—not to call it by a harder name—should have been sanctioned in England and amongst Englishmen at the date of 1571; but on the authority of this book, which seems unquestionable, we cannot doubt the fact. In many other respects the government of the University was in those days equally opposed to our present notions. The regulations respecting dress offer many examples. The only one which remains applicable to the present time is probably that which relates to the wearing of the square or corner cap. In 1570 this grotesque but not uncomfortable head-covering, was termed "the higher scholastic and four-cornered cap," and its use was enforced upon the Fellows and upon graduates who were not Fellows. It was at that time unpopular, but being made a badge of party it was saved from falling into disuse. The great difficulty which the authorities had with the higher orders of University men was to enforce upon them the Judaical or Popish vestments which the Puritans objected to; with the younger students, it was to keep within bounds their indulgence in gay colours, in mighty ruffs and enormous trunk hose. By the regulations of 1585, the scholars were forbidden to wear any stuff in the outward part of their gowns but woollen cloth "of black, puke [that is, dark grey], London brown, or other sad colour." By a previous statute, no scholar was to presume to have more than a yard and a half of cloth in his hosen, nor was he to walk out in breeches cut or slashed, with puffs of silk, or in any way bombasted or stuffed out. The students wore cloth round caps. A hat was forbidden, except for infirmity's sake, "with a kerchief about the head," or in going to or from the fields, or "when it shall happen to rain, hail, or snow,"—and then its colour was to be black, without feather, brooch, or such like, "uncomely for students." The scholar's regulation gown, "or gaberline," was to be "of plain Turkey fashion, with a round falling cape, without guard, welt, lace, cut, or silk, except one cut in the sleeves thereof to put out his arms only,"—and, with its lining and facing, was to be "of sad colour and plain stuff."

Gravity and sobriety were studied in all things. Amusements were dealt with in a harsh and narrow spirit. Cards were, of course, forbidden; but there was an exception of the twelve days next after Christmas, during which the scholars might play at cards, in moderate fashion and in open hall. They were forbidden to attend gymnastic, fencing, or dancing schools. Public shows, interludes, comedies and tragedies in the English tongue were prohibited, as well as games at "loggets" and nine holes. With more reason they were cautioned against haunting cock-fights or baiting of bears or bulls. They were not allowed to shoot with guns, cross-bows, or stone-bows, nor to go into the town without leave, unless accompanied by a Fellow. They could not visit the Sessions to listen to a trial, nor lounge in the market-place, nor go to Sturbridge Fair, without special permission. Personal chastisement of the scholars was common. We have seen that it was provided in the case of unfortunate lads caught bathing; so

also, on any lack of courtesy to superiors,—in not giving them place, or in not saluting them with proper reverence, the rod was the prescribed remedy.

Cambridge in those ante-Hobson days, seems to have been a very unhealthy place. Instead of the clear stream which the old carrier made to flow throughout the town, there was "the King's Ditch," a mass of putridity and corruption. In 1574, which was a plague year, the Vice Chancellor was sorely puzzled how to arrange the secondary causes of the visitation. "So far forth," he says, "as I do understand," the secondary cause and means is "not the corruption of the air, as the physicians saith at this time, but partly by the apparel of one that came from London to Midsummer Fair, and died of the plague at Barnwell, where the plague hath been and is most vehement. The other cause, as I conjecture, is [not the corruption of the air, but] the corruption of the King's Ditch, the which goeth through Cambridge, and especially in those places where there is most infection." The state of this ditch may be conjectured by the Vice Chancellor's promise to have it cleansed, "so soon as we shall have any hard frost,"—that is, so soon as, for the present, it shall have done its work. Writing to the Chancellor of the University, he inclosed a map of Cambridge, with a blue line to indicate in what way a stream might be conveyed from Trumpington to the King's Ditch, "for the perpetual scouring of the same." The thing to be done was obvious; the way of doing it was obvious; but it remained undone, in spite of Chancellors and Vice Chancellors and warning visitations of fell disease, until one, upon whom the Cambridge Dons probably looked down with infinite self-complacency, effected what they could only suggest. He accomplished the work in his lifetime, and when "his weekly course of carriage failed," it was found that he had wisely not depended upon the Cambridge *Magnates* even to maintain his great public benefaction.

When the plague actually visited Cambridge, the precautions taken were curiously stringent. It always broke out, like cholera, in the lowest situations and amongst the dirtiest and most intemperate of the population. Its course might be tracked by filthy ditches and dung-hills. On such occasions the University was "in a manner wholly dissolved, all meetings and exercise ceasing; in many colleges almost none left." The few who could not get away shut themselves in. Mead, who was in Cambridge in 1630, thus describes the state of his college.—

"In ours, of 27 messe, we have not five. Our gates strictly kept; none but fellows to go forth, or any to be lett in without the consent of the major part of our society, of which we have but 7 at home at this instant; onely a sizer may go with his tutor's ticket upon an errand. Our butcher, baker, and chandler bring their provisions to the college gates, where the steward and coke receive them. We have taken all our officers we need into the college, and none must stirre out; if he doth, he is to come in no more. Yea, we have taken 3 women into our college and appointed them a chamber to lye in together: two are bedmakers, one a laundresse. I hope the next parliament will include us in the generall pardon. We have turnd out our porter, and appointed our barber both porter and barber, allowing him a chamber next the gates. Thus we live as close prisoners, and I hope without danger."

In the mean time they placed great dependence upon the moon. "We are fearful until the full moon be past," was the exclamation when the rumour reached them of plague in the distance. When it was present, "We all expect the event of the change of the moon to-morrow se'ennight, when we suppose will appear

who is infected, who not." Whilst they kept themselves behind their stone walls they deemed themselves secure.—

"All the danger we are in was taken before the plague was discovered to be in towne; ever since we stand upon our guard. Those who are suspected, you know, are wont to be shutt up a month, because a full and a change is wont to discover in what state they are."

For what purpose, or with what views, this collection of documents relating to Cambridge was formed and printed does not appear. We suspect that it was made with a view to the University Commission, but, for some reason or other, (perhaps because ultimately deemed irrelevant to the objects of that inquiry,) was not published with the other papers, but turned over to Mr. Bohn. He has sent it forth with an extremely inaccurate title. One would think, to read the title-page, that it had some special reference to "the Puritan controversies." In truth, it has no special reference to anything, except Cambridge. It is a farrago of papers arranged chronologically, the majority having been before printed. The Introduction is slight; there are no notes; and the papers are eked out with more than thirty pages reprinted from Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy." Such a book is not likely to confer literary honour upon any one, although within the compass of its twelve hundred pages it would be hard indeed if we did not find some few passages of a little interest. Mead's letters contain the gossip of Cambridge during a certain period, with such tidings as we are now accustomed to look for in newspapers.

Mead's gossiping faculty finds a subject in the visit paid to Cambridge by the Duke of Buckingham, shortly after his election as Chancellor. There were those in Cambridge, according to Mead, who scarcely worshipped any other god as long as his grace was in the town. Bishop Laud accompanied him, and was incorporated of the University. Besides sitting as Chancellor in the regent house, the Duke dined at Trinity College, and "had banquets" at King's and other of the colleges. He was outside the roof of King's College Chapel, and was solicited to follow the absurd custom of leaving the imprint of his foot there,—but he declined with affected modesty, and some attempt at a pun. He said it was "too high" for him.—

"He was wonderfull courteous to all schollers of any condition, both in the regent house, where every one that came in had his graces congie, and in the towne as he walked, if a man did but stirre his hatt, he should not loose his labour. He professed himselfe our humble servant; that coming downe to do his dutie to his master, he could not but come to do his service to us; but he could not stay long, because the watch stood still till he returned to wind it up; and so he went back that night. Dr. Pask, out of his familiaritie, must needs carrie him to see a new librarie they are building in Clare Hall, notwithstanding it was not yet furnished with books; but by good chance, being an open room, 2 women were gotten thither to see his grace out at the windowes, but when the duke came thither were unexpectedly surprised. Mr. doctor, quoth the duke (when he saw them), you have here a faire librarie, but here are 2 books not very well bound."

Another Cambridge event receives illustration, derived, say the Editors, "from a printed pamphlet,"—a vague and insufficient reference not to have been expected from their literary experience: we allude to the visit of Charles the First to the neighbourhood of Cambridge, in June 1647, on his way from Holdenby to Newmarket, after he had been seized by Cornet Joyce. Rumour soon spread that the King was coming to Cambridge, and the town was wild with delight. The townsfolk decked "their stalls and windowes with green boughs and whole rose-bushes," and strewed the streets with rushes



and herbs. Some knowledge or presentiment of the popular feeling reached the advancing army. They halted within four miles of the town, and, taking advantage of the mansion of Lady Catts, kept their illustrious prisoner there from Saturday the 5th until the following Tuesday. The whole town flowed apace to see him. His demeanour was most gracious, and himself apparently singularly blind to his impending fate.

"He is exceeding chearfull, shewes himselfe to all, and commands that no scholler be debarred from kissing of his hand: and there the sophs are (as if no farther than Barnwell) in their gowns and caps: it was mirth to see how wet yesterday they were admitted into the presence; Generall Brown signifying and furthering the kings pleasure unto them. Then the king had a large table of diet; but this day (I beleieve) about to have a farre greater, for the generall, lieutenant-generall Cromwell, and others of the commanders and counsel of warre, are gone this noon to dine with him. \* \* It were infinite to set downe the facetiousnesse that flowes from his lips upon all occasions to all: that one day may be in his chronicle. \* \* I with the rest of my company kist the kings hand, and saw him at supper. So long we stay'd, because he was all that afternoon alone in his closet, at his prayers or pen; as who can conceive otherwise? For his treasure might in farre lesse time (sure) have been runne over. He came out very chearfully, looks very well, and communicated himself very freely in discourse with some two or three that attended him."

Whilst this ceremonious gala-scene was going on around the King, interviews of a far different and more real kind were transacting between the army and a deputation from the Parliament. The deputation passed from regiment to regiment, reading a message from the Parliament, which confirmed the capture of the King, promised payment of arrears and satisfaction of all grievances. Major Skippon "glossed thereon, and in a plausible way assayed to be a mediator." One of the deputation then addressed the soldiers, and inquired—

"Whether they had heard and understood what had been delivered, who answered, Yes, yes. Being asked next whether they were satisfied therewith, replied, No, no. What would they then? they cried out, Justice, justice, justice. And so went it through the whole army, most saying they long enough have had faire words; others wondering how the commissioners durst come unto them; and some crying, Lets vote them out of the field. By the rules of some knowing ones, I discerned that they intend to purge the houses and synode of somewhat which they account destructive to the whole."

"Justice! Justice!" The words, if reported, as no doubt they immediately were, to the King, must have tended to cloud the heartless, ceremonious cheerfulness in which he dressed himself up to receive his Cambridge visitors.

Diligent students may pick out of these volumes some few other items of information like those we have referred to; but, taking the book as a whole, it is sad weary work to read it through.

*The Zouaves and the Foot "Chasseurs." Historical Sketches—[Les Zouaves, &c.]. Paris, Levy.*

THERE is something singular in the fact, that at a time when the old Turkish costume has disappeared from the Osmanli army, the ancient Oriental dress should be donned by a Christian force, fighting in alliance with the sons of Islam, and upon a territory once held by the children of the Prophet.

The Christian force bears, too, an Arab name. The *Zouaouas* are a congregation of tribes famous for their intrepidity, industry, and readiness of self-appritude to circumstances. When the French resolved to occupy the regency of Algiers, they hoped to draw as much profit from the

employment of native troops as had been effected by the English in India. The *Zouaouas*, as the Arabs called them, were selected for this purpose, and they exhibited little reluctance to enlist, or little opposition on being compulsorily enrolled in the army of their conqueror. At first, there were but few French soldiers mingled with them, although they were entirely officered by Frenchmen. Gradually, however, other foreigners were admitted,—and subsequently, the latter being formed into a legion apart, the young Parisians, hot and eager of spirit, were, to their intense delight, converted into *Zouaves* with such celerity and in such numbers that the African-born soon altogether disappeared from the ranks. They had not ceased to be excellent soldiers, but their fidelity was not always to be counted upon. A few mysterious words from some Desert prophet would seduce scores of them from under the tricolor, and the instruction they had received was too often employed to destroy the teacher. This was really to "hoist the engineer with his own petard." Since this period, the name and the costume of the French *Zouaves* have been rendered familiar to us chiefly through the record of their great deeds. It is now a popular name amongst ourselves, and if our Turkish-clad, but truly French-hearted, comrades speak admiringly of the heroic defence which the English maintained at Inkermann against an enemy, compared to us of five to one, the survivors of that terrible and glorious day will never cease to acknowledge the stout "yeomen's service" that was rendered, in their extremity, by their gallant allies, so light of heel and so heavy of hand when an enemy stands in their way.

If we understand rightly the author of these Sketches—said, and we believe truly, to be a royal personage—he would seem to think that the Crimea is the first locality in which French and English have stood together, shoulder to shoulder, to repel a common foe. This, however, is not exactly correct. The Duke of Guise—Francis, he who so cleverly took Calais from brave old Lord Wentworth—often engaged such English mercenaries as he could hire, when France was not in open war with England. Our impression is, that a small force of our countrymen was enrolled under his flag when he rescued Metz from the fierce siege carried on against it by Charles the Fifth. The Duke certainly had them under his command on more than one other occasion. To those curious in researches on this point we recommend the work of the Marquis de Bouillie on 'The Dukes of Guise,' in which the occasions referred to are named. But our countrymen did not serve under Guise only. One of the most valiant of the Captains and the most enduringly popular of the Kings of France honoured them by employing their swords in his cause. When the white plume of Henri Quatre led his soldiers to victory at Ivry, a battalion of English followed that happily-improvised banner, and helped, in the Protestant cause, to achieve victory over the Catholic forces of heavy, but gallant, Mayenne. The story of 'The Hundred Gentlemen'—all English—who fought for the Queen of Navarre, is known to all readers of history and romance.

The author of these Sketches furnishes but a meagre outline of the history of the *Zouaves* and their gallant brethren the *Chasseurs à-pied*, but enough is indicated to show that they rank foremost among brave men,—are indomitable in fight, patient under suffering, fierce as panthers, and yet joyous and tender as children. Many of the names of French officers serving in the Crimea, which have been rendered familiar to us by the great daring and the heroic deeds of their owners, first served the hard apprenticeship of war in the school of the *Zouaves*. One

of the very few anecdotes in this book will serve to show how stern a school it was. The author alludes to the nobly mutilated face of the *Zouave* Lieutenant-Colonel, De Grandchamp; and illustrates the allusions by adding, that when M. de Grandchamp was only Captain he was left for dead on the field, after a combat with the Arabs, in which a battalion of his regiment was nearly destroyed. The Arabs, like the Russians at Balaclava, when the contest was over, proceeded to slaughter the wounded who lay on that portion of the field in their possession. M. de Grandchamp, the author tells us, was so completely disfigured by his numerous wounds that the Arabs, accounting him as dead, neglected to cut off his head,—for the Arabs decapitate, as the Cossacks spear, the helpless wounded. The French Captain, however, was in full possession of his senses, but was unable either to move or to speak. In this condition he underwent the horrible torture of being used as a block, on which more than forty of his maimed but living comrades were successively placed, while their foes separated their heads from their bodies.

But there are gay as well as grave incidents in the life of the *Zouave*, and that in most perilous moments. Thus we read of a certain night in which the soldiers of Abd-el-Kader contrived to elude the vigilance of the *Zouave* outposts, and, approaching the French camp, to discharge into it a murderous fire, ere they turned to seek escape under the darkness. They were not, however, in such haste to escape but that a close and bloody struggle was maintained for a time. Marshal Bugeaud, who had leaped from his bed, slew two Arabs with his own hand. When all was over, and quiet restored, the Marshal remarked, by the light of the bivouac fires, that no one looked at him without a broad grin immediately spreading over his countenance; and at last, raising his hand to his head, he discovered the cause of the hilarity by finding that he was crowned after the fashion of "the little King of Yvetot,"—in other words, he had rushed to battle in a cotton night-cap.

The section of the volume devoted to the "*Chasseurs-à-pied*" chiefly comprises a history of portable fire-arms down to the period of the establishment of the famous "*Tirailleurs de Vincennes*," and the partial adoption of the Minié rifle. This gymnastic force, if we may so speak, without disrespect, of such men, was trained in the provinces, and was not known in its accomplished form, and with its well-handled weapon, till eleven years ago. "One fine morning in spring," says the writer, "(May, 1841) an immense column entered Paris, with a celerity unknown. There was no false lustre, no frippery; all was light and soldier-like. Clarions were the only music; and although the costume was sombre, there was no lack of elegance in its harmonious simplicity. The battalions of these *Chasseurs* traversed the streets at their gymnastic pace, and in this fashion passed onward to the King, who delivered to them a banner with his own hands." The day after, the greater number were despatched to Africa; and how they sometimes sped there may be seen in an incident which we abridge from the author's narrative.—The French territory was again invaded by Abd-el-Kader. Cavaignac concentrated his forces, and sent orders to Montagnac to join him. The latter, however, hearing that the Emir was about to attack a tribe in alliance with the French, determined, in spite of all orders to the contrary, to carry succour to the oppressed before he proceeded to head-quarters. He had with him 62 mounted Hussars and 350 *Chasseurs*. Even these were divided, a portion being left in re-



serve, under Froment-Coste, while Montagnac went forward with the remainder. He found the whole army of Abd-el-Kader in front of him. In an instant the hostile forces are engaged, and speedily the leader, the horses, and nearly all the men, are shot dead. A small remnant under De Cognord gather together on a rising ground, and defend themselves till their ammunition is exhausted. They then stood firm, motionless and silent, while the fire of the enemy laid them low as it would have laid low an old wall. The foe gathered only corpses or unconscious wounded. Froment-Coste arrived, in obedience to a message from Montagnac, before he expired, and endeavoured to retrieve the fortune of the day, but, as before, the new detachment was surrounded, and, after an heroic resistance, it was destroyed to the last man.—With this incident we leave the records of these gallant legions to those who have not perused them in different numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

*Bhagavad-Gītā; or, the Sacred Lay.* A New Edition of the Sanskrit Text, with a Vocabulary, by J. Cockburn Thomson. — *The Bhagavad-Gītā; or, a Discourse between Krishna and Arjuna on Divine Matters: a Sanskrit Philosophical Poem.* Translated, with copious Notes, an Introduction on Sanskrit Philosophy, and other Matter, by J. Cockburn Thomson. Hertford, Austin.

THE 'Bhagavad-Gītā,'—a beautiful episode of the 'Mahābhārata,' the great epic poem of the Hindus,—was first made known to the European world, in 1784, by Warren Hastings, in a letter to Nathaniel Smith, Chairman of the Court of Directors. Though an episode, it possesses all the symmetry and individuality of a separate composition,—in which light some, indeed, regard it. Having been translated in the same year by C. Wilkins, at Benares, the Governor-General of India forwarded it to the Court, and recommended it for publication. Accordingly, 'The Bhagavad-Gītā' made its appearance in an English dress; but, we are bound to say, "shorn of half its beams,"—having exchanged its poetical adornments for most homely prose. Very different might have been the success of its *début* had it issued from the hands of a Sir W. Jones, a Southey, or a Milman. For so grand is the conception of the whole piece, and so sublime the ideas with which it is filled, that in spite of its prolixity it well deserves to rank high among the loftiest poems of all nations. So true is this, that we need not wonder at the reply given by a Brahman to the late Dr. Mill. The learned author of the 'Christa Sangitā'—the Life of Christ in Sanskrit Verse—inquired of a Brahman what impression it had made on him. "These things," he said, "are, indeed, sublime, and might have moved me, had I not read the 'Gītā'!"

The story is simple. The leaders of the Aryan nation, the two great families of the Kurns and Pāndavas, who have long been at feud, are about to fight a decisive battle. The Divine Being has become incarnate in the family of the Pāndavas, in the person of Krishna, whose sister is married to Arjun, the third prince of that family. Krishna and Arjun are introduced advancing to the battle, like Diomedes and Stenelus, on the same chariot. The heart of Arjun, who is no less compassionate than brave, melts at the sight of fathers and children, kinsmen and friends, preparing to shed each other's blood. He sinks back in the car, lets fall his bow, and exclaims that he would rather die himself than slaughter his own race. Krishna encourages him to fight in a harangue in which the most recondite doctrines of Hindū

philosophy and religion are developed, and ends by manifesting himself to Arjun as the all-pervading, all-absorbing Deity. The one sole object, he urges, the *εἶδος* of man, is re-absorption into the Divine Being, from which the soul has emanated. Action and passion, life and death—all things, in a word—are indifferent or bad, save with reference to that object. The Supreme Being, however, has allotted peculiar duties to each caste. For a Kshatriya the paramount duty is lawful war. Therefore, as Arjun is a Kshatriya, he must lay aside all other considerations, and fight. Moreover, the soul is imperishable and eternal; and "the shuffling off this mortal coil" has no effect upon it. Either it returns to the great Fount of all, or passes from one body to another, as men change their old garments for new.

With ideas so lofty, a scene so well chosen, and the majestic flow of Sanskrit verse, an unrivalled poem might have been expected. But, unfortunately, with these lights is blended a portentous shadow from that which has been truly called the gigantic system of the Hindūs. The word "moderate" is not to be found in their vocabulary. Take, as a specimen, the account of Krishna's progeny from another of their favourite books. Not content with allotting to him 16,108 wives, and assigning to each 10 sons and a daughter, as a first step, they proceeded to bestow on him so many grandchildren that 30,038,100 schoolmasters are required for their tuition!

So in the 'Gītā,' the poet will not content himself with putting into Krishna's mouth a speech of reasonable length, but makes him deliver an oration in eighteen chapters, so that the same ideas, good in themselves, re-appear *ad nauseam*. Occasionally, too, a noble thought is marred by such details as are repugnant to all good taste, and hence it is that the 'Gītā' has been deprived of the universal recognition and applause which would otherwise be its due.

But, it is time to speak of the present translation and edition. The text is very carefully and beautifully printed; and, with the exception of trifling errors at page 5, line 7, and p. 89, l. 6 and 20, there is perhaps not a typographical mistake in the book. The translation is likewise very faithful, though by no means so free from errors, especially of omission. Thus, there are errors, chiefly omissions, at p. 38, l. 9; p. 40, l. 15; p. 41, l. 2; p. 46, l. 5; p. 95, l. 14; p. 99, l. 6; p. 103, l. 2; p. 117, l. 1; p. 118, l. 11; p. 121, l. 2, 4 and 5. Note 21 is printed, by mistake, on p. 3, instead of p. 4. At p. 5, l. 19, *ghnato 'pi* is incorrectly rendered "though I were slain myself," for "though slaying." At p. 11, l. 8, for "end" should be read "difference." At p. 12, l. 2, "It has had no origin, nor will it ever have an origin" should be "It has no past, present, or future." At p. 53, l. 16, Mr. Thomson has misconceived the meaning of "*tanum*," which there signifies not "personage" but "manifestation of the Deity." Thus, the agriculturist will worship the Deity as the God of rain, while the soldier invokes Him as the God of war; in each case the worship, if performed with faith, being acceptable.

We must add to these specimens of particular mistakes, the grave general defect, that sonorous Sanskrit verse appears in the present translation in very undignified prose. Indeed, the translator appears to be not only insensible to the charms of poetry, but to have stepped out of his way to snip off with the scissors of aversion every little floweret of expression within his reach. For example: *Keshava*, a very common epithet of Krishna, signifies "comatus," "fair-haired one," "thou of the flowing hair," for which Mr. Thomson substitutes the repulsive "O hairy one!" Nor can we bestow much

commendation on the Notes when they contain any original matter. Thus, at p. 5, note 26, we are told, that "the face dries up" is an Indian way of expressing consternation and corresponds to our "grows pale"; pallor not being observable in an Indian countenance. This is altogether a mistake. The change of colour is quite as remarkable in a high-caste Indian's face as in that of a European, and can be expressed in all the Indian vernacular languages as in Sanskrit, by "*Vicarnavadanah*." The fact is, the words *mukham parishushyati* signify, not "my face dries up," but "my mouth grows dry." Thus, grains of rice are given as a sort of ordeal to the Hindū to swallow: it being supposed that the horror of guilt will dry up his saliva and prevent him swallowing them.

We have been the more particular in noticing these errors, because Mr. Thomson in his Preface assumes very high ground. That we may not seem to exaggerate his pretensions, we give them in his own words. He says:—

"A few eccentric minds, fired with a burning thirst for knowledge, have set out with slight materials on an unbeaten track of discovery. Their followers have modified and corrected the work of their masters, and have worked alike in their own confined sphere. But a period arrives in every study, when the labours of all its scholars must be reduced to one united and harmonious whole; when the bricks that one has baked, the mortar another has mixed, and the beams which a third has cut, must be brought together and arranged by the hand of the builder, in the form of another story added to the great Tower of Knowledge which may reach to the skies. Such a period, it seems to me, has now arrived for the study of the Indian Peninsula and its sacred tongue. Much has been written, much hazarded, much even proved on particular branches and single topics; and a demand is now made for some one who, content to work on the foundation laid by others, will collect the broad features that reign through all and present them to the general reader. In such a capacity I now volunteer."

When we consider that "the few eccentric spirits" are "Jones, Colebrooke, Wilson and Lassen," and the master builder Mr. Thomson, we confess we feel surprised. After the translations and editions of Wilkins, Parraud, Baburama, A. W. von Schlegel, Galanos, and Garret,—of which last elaborate work Mr. Thomson seems to have no knowledge,—it is sufficient if we admit the utility of the present publication, without according it the high position the translator seems to expect. The translator of a poem should be himself a poet; and it is to be regretted that the translation of the 'Gītā' did not fall to the care of a more skilful hand.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Woman and her Master: a History of the Female Sex from the Earliest Period.* By Lady Morgan. (Bryce.)—In the new issue—for general circulation—of Lady Morgan's Works, 'Woman and her Master' occupies two volumes. As most readers know, it is a brilliant work, but passionate, one-sided, and inconsequential. The male professor of the Gradgrind School of Thought would scarcely ask, we dare say, a stronger evidence of the inferiority of the female mind than this very vindication of its assumed equality; in which the said professor would be right from his own point of view, and preposterously wrong from one of higher elevation. For the Gradgrind School ignores fancy—puts imagination in handcuffs—and sets down emotion as a cheat. We confess to a liking for 'Woman and her Master.' We like all honest, earnest championship. It is something to hear the whole of one side; and who amongst us has not received too much that is good, kind, and cheering from Woman to allow of any feeling of resentment in the heart when we are told, by one of the most eloquent of her sex, of our faults? Surely the lion ought sometimes to paint the picture! Lady Morgan has painted it in true leonine fashion.

*Constantine; or, the Last Days of an Empire.* By Capt. Spencer. 2 vols. (Low & Co.)—Capt. Spencer has apparently a good knowledge of the actual localities of his story, which gives a certain reality and freshness to his descriptions of scenery; but Gibbon has written the history of the fall of Constantinople in a style that must for ever bar all competition; and the thread of fiction with which Capt. Spencer has interwoven the authentic chronicle becomes somewhat entangled towards the end, and the reader will be apt to lose his hold of it during the confusion of the siege. No doubt something does become of the Princess Illione and her lover, the Knight of the Falcon; but we were not successful in our attempts to find it out. The historical details seem tolerably authentic; and the book is one that may be placed in the hands of young persons without any scruple.

*The World in Light and Shade.* By Alfred W. Cole. (Blackwood.)—More than one of the sketches in this book appeared in the volume called "Honey-moons," which we noticed some weeks ago. Why they should re-appear on the present occasion, we do not know, unless it be to increase the volume. The other stories are extravagant farces, with more assumed levity than genuine fun. Even for railway reading we fancy they will prove wearisome, from the absence of all reality.

*Olympia in the Crimea; or, the Cave of Inker-mann.* (Saunders & Otley.)—*Olympia in the Crimea* must, we fancy, have been written by some Alexander in Bedlam. A story at once so absurd and so dull it has seldom before been our lot to read. There is no sparkle of talent—no indication of ability—throughout. An attempt at mystery is made by suppressing the names of all the characters. Allusions are made to long bygone intrigues of various letters of the alphabet. A Capt. Robert is the chief speaker, and his friend Henry the principal listener. There is also a mysterious William, who is the hero of the history, although he never appears upon the scene. There is also a mysterious—a very mysterious—Lady, whom we imagine, although we are not told, is the Olympia of the title-page. The reader shall be introduced to her:—"On a night of October, an English soldier was standing sentry on one of the heights that overlook the Valley of Inkermann, when he saw the brushwood near him move, and a female form emerge from it. After a moment's observation of this strange apparition, the soldier called aloud, 'Retire! What are you doing here at this hour of the night? Do you belong to us, or who are you?'—At the sentinel's voice, the female, apparently lost in a profound reverie, recovered herself, and exclaimed—'Yes; you are right. Strange, indeed, must my appearance seem to you; but I am but a poor creature, whom misfortune has induced to wander through this lovely night.'" Those who wish to hear further are recommended to apply at the publishers', but if our advice goes for anything, they will rather let 'Olympia' alone.

*The Search for a Publisher; or, Counsels for a Young Author.* (Cash.)—This book is simply an advertisement, and one of considerable ingenuity. The publishers appear to be the writers of it; and the pamphlet is addressed to authors who require the services of both printer and publisher, in a rather "Dilly-lilly-lill, come-and-be-killed" style. It contains some things which should be known to those who desire to print and publish—as provincial actors play—on the sharing system.

*A Turn around my Dining-Room.* By W. Carr. (Hall & Co.)—Mr. Carr enumerates his pictures and his pieces of furniture without interesting us in either. He apologizes for composing the book by saying, it was intended to amuse himself and his "child, who is in India." This, however, is scarcely an excuse for printing so many pages without a thought, a sketch, or a fancy,—without, in fact, any reason why they should have been written, or why they should be read.

*The Most Eminent Orators of Ancient and Modern Times; containing Sketches of their Lives, Specimens of their Eloquence, and an Estimate of their Genius.* By D. A. Harsha. (New York, Scribner.)—The Grecian oratory, in this collection, is repre-

sented by some fragments from Demosthenes, and the Roman by some passages from Cicero. "Ancient times" are thus easily disposed of. Among moderns, John C. Calhoun fills an elaborate chapter; while Mirabeau is concealed in the margin. Indeed, after Demosthenes and Cicero, Great Britain and America alone divide the golden realm of eloquence,—for France has not an orator assigned to her, except Mirabeau, who is honoured with a foot-note, although her Bossuet has been styled by M. Stievenhart the loftiest of the race, from the great Athenian downwards. Of course, this is after the manner of the French, who will some day discover that they have a pyramid of their own more huge than that of Cheops; but Mr. Harsha is even happier than they. He has had a countryman, said "by Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, with inimitable felicity," to have been "Shakespeare and Garrick combined." This was Patrick Henry; and Mr. Randolph's inimitable remark is, we suppose, one of the "valuable hints on the art of public speaking" promised in the Preface; which alludes, also, to certain "judicious critics" quoted by Mr. Harsha. Moreover, we are told of Mr. Everett, that his eloquence is "of the Ciceronian order,"—of Mr. Calhoun, that in metaphysical reasoning he "towered above every other senatorial orator of ancient and modern times,"—of Henry Clay, again, that "his style was Ciceronian," and that his principle "rose like the peaks of a lofty mountain range from the table-land of all illustrious life,"—and of Fisher Ames, that he excelled Fox; whom he did not even resemble. It is to be hoped that a compilation, such as this of Mr. Harsha's, will occupy no place as a class-book in America. It is an ill-assorted collection of speeches—or extracts from speeches—accompanied by a clamorous rhapsody, containing very few of the "amusing anecdotes" pompously announced by the writer. The only good one relates to Everett, when he was entertained at a public dinner before leaving Boston. Judge Story gave as a sentiment—"Genius is sure to be welcome where Ever-et goes." Everett responded—"Law, Equity, and Jurisprudence: no efforts can raise them above one Story."

*A Day in Nismes: a Sketch.* By Beata Elizabeth Macaulay. (Masters.)—Miss Macaulay's little volume contains warm and sunny pictures of Nismes and the pastoral country around it. It is a pity that she has introduced certain imaginary characters to spoil with their forlorn chit-chat the tone of the descriptive narration. What has a pale Felix with his cut-and-dried useful knowledge to do with the boats on the Rhone, or with the cherry-orchards about La Salle? Or why is that stiff and thin Suzanne forced into the great gateway of Château Gardon to obstruct the view? She is almost as much out of place as Thomas à Beckett, whom Miss Macaulay digresses to eulogize. These are the sins of an unpractised writer. The genuine part of the narrative is as pleasing as these additions are tedious. It conveys a true impression of French scenery in such summer heat as that in which Racine watched the reapers "roasting in the blaze, and working away like demons." The historical sketch of the Maison Carrée, the noblest specimen of antiquity in France, though fragmentary, is likely to interest its readers.

*New Germany: its Modern History, Philosophy, Religion, and Arts.* By Dr. Arnold Ruge. (Holt.)—A review of historical events, and of literary appearances in Germany since 1789, and since the days of Lessing, is prefixed to a mystical discourse on 'The Lodge of Humanism.' The proposition of the "we," supposed to address Germany, is, "to realize Christianity, to restore the idealism of the Greeks and the virtue of the Romans"; but the plan of the volume seems to include all possible subjects,—theology, art, education, science, accomplishments, and the different orders of political ideas. Dr. Ruge, however, is not absolutely incoherent: he establishes a sequence in his speculations,—but we miss any positive result at which he arrives. However, as an example of the new style of thought now spreading in Germany, his treatise has its points of interest. It is remarkable that, in these optimist theories, no man or belief of the past is considered to have been

purely worthless or irrational. In all doctrines, Ruge detects grains of truth, yet to be cleansed with the quicksilver of modern philosophy from the dross of ages. The style of the book is fantastic and abrupt, yet not without keenness and vigour.

*The Calendar of Victory; being a Record of British Valour and Conquest by Sea and Land, on every Day in the Year.* Commenced by the late Major Johns, R.M.; completed by Lieut. P. H. Nicolas, R.M. (Longman & Co.)—The part of this title-page which is most striking is "on every Day in the Year." On many days, Fridays not excepted, two or three victories are recorded. The almanac-makers in search of originality, owe great thanks to Major Johns and Lieut. Nicolas, who have spared them the trouble of filling up their commemorative columns, with the births and deaths of unknown individuals,—for surely a victory will exalt any chronological point, and every person will now be able to say "I was born on the anniversary of the battle of —." In fact, we were all born, it seems, on the anniversary not only of a British battle, but of a British victory, and may in future cease to pry into the roll of saints, for the only saints in this calendar are St. Christopher, St. Malo, St. John, St. Martin, and others, who by their geographical representatives watched over the forcing of breaches, the striking of flags, and the repulse of charging squadrons. The compilers of the volume have creditably performed a piece of useful service. Their Calendar is more than a book of reference, it may be conned over in stray intervals of leisure, though it is not very readable in the ordinary sense of the term. May not the same be said, however, of "Treasures of Wit," and "Brilliant Sayings," which are usually the most unreadable of all compilations? The work seems to have been carefully executed, and will fill a permanent place among authorities which are consulted when dates are criticized or wagers settled.

*A Last Word on Sir Hudson Lowe*—[*Dernier Mot sur Sir Hudson Lowe*]. By Barthélemy Baron de Las Cases. (Paris.)—It was once dangerous for a person of the name of Lowe to travel in France. St. Helena is said to have been avenged on *Sir Hudson Lov* many a time and oft after that hard and rude janitor slept with his fathers. In the present instance, Mr. Forsyth's justificatory publication is condemned as a long, dreary, and fastidious diatribe, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is lectured for having "dragged it from its oblivion." The Baron adopts, with additions, the view taken by the *Athenæum* of Sir Hudson Lowe's conduct towards Napoleon. Without resuming the discussion, we may say that his criticism, though a little violent, is precise and goes to the bottom of the subject; at the same time, we are glad that it is to be "the last word" on this bitter topic.

*Pseudo-Shaksperian Plays*—[*Pseudo-Shaksperische Dramen*]. Edited by Dr. Nicolaus Delius. Parts I. and II. (Elberfeld, Friderichs; London, Williams & Norgate.)—Although the Germans are familiarized through the medium of translations and literary essays with those doubtful plays that have been ascribed to Shakspeare, the English originals of these works do not often come within their reach. To supply this deficiency, Dr. Delius—who is at present conducting through the press an English edition of Shakspeare, with German notes, so published that each play forms a part complete in itself—is at the same time offering to his countrymen a series of the ascribed dramas, in which the English text of each work is preceded by an historical Preface in German. The two parts already published contain 'Edward the Third' and 'Arden of Feversham,' both of which have been translated into German by the late Ludwig Tieck. In editing these plays, Dr. Delius goes critically to work. While he has based the text of 'Edward the Third' upon the reprint contained in Capell's 'Pro-lusions,' published in 1760, he has in several places preferred readings of the old quartos rejected by Capell, and has sometimes ventured on conjectures of his own, carefully registering in a catalogue the more important of his unauthorized emendations, together with the readings of Capell and the quartos, so as to leave the student the power of



choice. The text of 'Arden of Feversham' is founded on the reprint of Edward Jacob, published in 1770; and here Dr. Delius had the task of modernizing the old spelling, and of resolving supposed verse into prose; for Jacob's reprint imitated in all its peculiarities of orthography and punctuation the original quarto of 1592. In this play, as in the other, he registers his emendations. In expressing his opinion as to the authorship of the two works, which, with different degrees of faith, are ascribed by Tieck and Ulrici to Shakespeare, Dr. Delius is extremely cautious, considering that both the plays are, in this respect, in the same predicament; and that while it is hard to assign them to a youthful Shakespeare, it is also difficult to name any other known poet as their literary parent. In fact, he adopts as his maxim these concluding words of Capell's preface, uttered in reference to 'Edward the Third':—"After all, it must be confessed, that its being his (Shakespeare's) work must be conjecture only and matter of opinion; and the reader must form one of his own, guided by what is now before him, and by what he shall meet with in the perusal of the play itself."

**The Bombay Calendar and Almanac for 1855.** (Bombay Times Press.)—Besides fulfilling the objects of a local almanac, calendar, and register of events, this volume serves as a directory and book of general reference, copious and clearly arranged. It contains, besides, a body of information on the manufactures and productions of the Bombay Presidency. Like most similar publications in India, it gives more than its title promises, and is, in fact, a valuable digest of matters connected with all the various interests of the Bombay community.

An illustrated edition of *Horace* has been recently published by Messrs. Bell & Daldy, the text being that of Mr. Maclean in the Bibliotheca Classica, and the illustrations well chosen and tastefully executed. Nothing is wanting but a few explanatory notes to render this edition as useful for learners as it is attractive for readers.—Mr. H. S. Tarrell's *Oral Exercises in French Phraseology* has reached a second edition. It consists of a series of English words in common use alphabetically arranged, with English sentences under each word, exemplifying its various meanings, and translated into French. As a means of enabling one to select the proper French rendering of English terms in particular connexions, and thus avoiding the ridiculous barbarisms into which those are apt to fall who depend entirely upon an English-French dictionary, this phraseological guide is well worth consulting.—We cannot say much in praise of three works on English grammar by M. Wilson, Head Master in Glasgow Normal Seminary, entitled *First Step to English Grammar*, *The Grammatical Primer*, and *A Complete English Grammar*. They perpetuate the absurdity of giving false English to be corrected, and are not free from serious errors in other parts. We have searched in vain for any novelty in plan or merit in execution to justify these additions to the thousand-and-one grammars with which we are already troubled.

To the library of Biblical commentaries, we have to add, *The Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans*, by B. Jewett, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford.—The work contains a body of philosophical criticism, based on Lachmann's text, and laying open the entire history of the apostolic doctrine, as well as tracing the varieties of interpretation, from the *Textus Receptus*, which Mr. Jewett discards, through the other existing manuscripts, which he examines. We are aware of no attempt to popularize these new readings.—Dr. Donaldson's *Book of Joshua*, which is a restoration from Hebrew odes of a lost chapter of sacred history—has been attacked in various quarters. The editor now publishes a biting *Brief Exposure of the Rev. J. S. Perowne*, whose controversial method excites his anger. However, Dr. Donaldson ought not to complain of flippancy, inappropriate as it is in an inquiry after the archætypal fragments of religious antiquity.—The anonymous Author of *An Introduction to Theosophy; or, the Science of the Mystery of Christ*, sets an example in this respect. His work, which will

extend to about thirty volumes, will include a selection of theological writers, floating on a profound and opaque disquisition. The compiler seems more industrious than the slave of a Pharos, and dedicates his labours to men of all creeds and nations.—Mr. J. B. Morley, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has composed an elaborate *Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination*, placing the theory before us, with all the controversial subtleties exchanged between its antagonists and defenders. In *The Religious Thoughts and Memoranda of a Believer in Nature* a tyro has tried his pen in the discussion of things that are mysteries, with the usual want of success. His want of theological faculty, and his imperfect studies, have led him into the error of supposing that a triumphant tone has the effect of a triumphant demonstration; while he advances, in fact, the worn arguments of a debating society.—*Prayers for Morning and Evening* constitute a daily service, on a new plan, arranged by the Rev. C. Marriott.—We have also *Seven Sermons, chiefly connected with Public Events in 1854*, by G. E. L. Cotton.—*Practical Sermons*, by G. W. Broomfield, full of earnest thought and genial feeling,—and a volume of discourses on *The Lord's Supper, and other Subjects*, by C. P. Reichel.—We have lately had some curious works from the Doctors of the Sorbonne:—we have some books, equally bold and free, from Oxford and Cambridge, concerning the practice of the Church.—The Rev. R. W. Morgan, of Tregynon, Montgomeryshire, has issued another vigorous pamphlet containing his *Correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, in Appeal against the Appointments and Jurisdictions of Unqualified Bishops in North Wales*.

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## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

## THE AUTHORITY FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

It is so universally admitted, as to render the production of proof unnecessary. That our Blessed Lord was raised from the dead on the First Day of the week; and it is as universally admitted, that while on earth he himself declared, Matt. xii. 40, "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly; so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." The entire authenticity and correctness of these words are not questioned by any one; their Literal Sense is clear, and determines, that if our Saviour was raised from the dead on the First Day of the week, he must have suffered, and been buried, on the Thursday preceding.

The record of the duration of an event, admits of two distinct forms of description. The event may be described, in relation to the actual amount of time that it occupied; or, in relation to the number of the appointed divisions of time on which it occurred. Thus a journey to Rome may be described as completed in ten days, or, on the eleventh day; either is equally correct; the one specifies the actual amount of time it occupied, the estimate of which commences with the journey; the other the number of the days, the appointed divisions of time, on which the journey was being performed. In French as in English, the one Form is distinguished from the other, by the Expression and Omission of the Preposition *On*. In the specification of the actual amount of time an event occupied, the Preposition is invariably used; in the specification of the number of the appointed divisions of time on which it occurred, the Preposition must be expressed. Supposing our Blessed Lord to have suffered on Friday, all the following statements are just: He suffered on the first day—He rested in the grave on the second day—He was raised from the dead on the third day—He laid in the grave two days—He was two days and two nights in the heart of the earth—He was raised from the dead the second day; certainly not. He was raised from the dead the third day; or, He was three days and three nights in the heart of the earth; or, He was three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. Who says to his gardener, in relation to such time, Here is three days' hire? Who computes the creation of the world from Sunday to Tuesday three days, then to Thursday three days, then to Saturday three days, then to Sunday two days? making together eleven days. Thus then, supposing our Blessed Lord to have suffered on Friday, as in no statement of Holy Scripture respecting it, can the word *Three* be used; or even the word *Third*, unless it is preceded by the Preposition *On*; yet in numerous passages of Holy Scripture these words are so used, see Matt. xxvii.

63, John ii. 19, and Matt. xvi. 21, Mark ix. 31, Luke ix. 22, 1 Cor. xv. 4, &c. &c., and they are also so used in each of the Three Creeds; therefore, it is certain, that our Blessed Lord did not suffer on Friday.

Thus then it appears, that in relation to the time of our Blessed Lord's sufferings, the Word of God is clear and determined; yet this Word hath been made of none effect through Tradition.

Tradition names, that the word Sabbath, as a mere Appellation of a day, is synonymous with The Seventh day; yet in Ex. xxiii. 32 it is recorded "In the ninth day of the seventh month at even, from even to even ye celebrate your Sabbath." And in the record of the Ten Commandments it is, Ex. xxi. 10, "But the seventh day is not The Sabbath, but A Sabbath to the Lord;" hence this assumption cannot be regarded. Every Seventh Day is A Sabbath, but every Sabbath is not a Seventh Day.

Tradition may assert, that our Blessed Lord suffered on A day of preparation; for Holy Scripture so records it. Tradition may assert, that it was on A day of preparation for a Sabbath; for Holy Scripture so records this also. But Tradition cannot justify itself, that that Sabbath was The Sabbath of the Seventh day; for Holy Scripture records a contradiction of it. "So shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."—St. John xiii. 14 records "It was a day of preparation for the Passover;" and St. Luke xxiii. 54 records "That A Sabbath drew near, not A Sabbath of the seventh day, for that approaching day was Friday, but A Sabbath of the Passover;" hence St. John xiii. 31, "For that Sabbath Day was an high day."

It therefore appears, that there is no authority for the observance of Good Friday, alone, Dogmatic Teaching; or, The Edict of a Living Infallible Head.

HERMAN HEINFETTER.

17, Fenchurch-street, October 1, 1851.

P.S.—July 16, 1855. This is the One Million Two Hundred Thousandth appeal. "How long will ye between two opinions? if the Lord be with us, we shall be able to stand; and we shall be able to stand; for he that is of God heareth God's words; and whosoever shall be ashamed of me or of my words, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed. I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies as living sacrifices, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service; and be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and perfect will, and complete joy, for which ye never doth not bear his cross, and come after me, cannot be my disciple; heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away."

Be not deceived. This is not an Immaterial selection of one day for another, but a question of grave importance; even of acceptance or rejection of our Lord Jesus Christ; the decision of which we cannot evade. We know that our Blessed Lord both declared, and we must either accept his declaration, or "make him a liar."

Be not deceived. We feel that there is no uncertainty in our Declaration, and that the disturbance of our course is an open deposing declaration of Tradition. We know that our Blessed Lord has said—Three days and three nights; and that Tradition says—Three days and two nights.

Be not deceived. If appearances are of peace, Facts determine that war is raging: That Christ and Tradition are warring for our submission, and one must secure us.

Be not deceived. Tradition has not secured any one, that is not so convinced of its authority, as to satisfy himself of its adhesion to it, as clearly, as though Tradition's Badge was marked on his forehead; and that does not by his actions, and the system he supports, as clearly point out to others his conviction, as though Tradition's Badge was marked on his hands. Tradition is not a servile matter; it has been, that it has denuded buying and selling, without all required marks of adhesion to it.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

July 13

If any of your readers, weary of looking at brick walls, treading on hot pavement, and breathing fetid air, wish to find, within little more than an hour's distance from those abominations, a place where he can climb breezy downs—lose himself in the rich woods which clothe their sides—lie under the thick shade of oak, and beech, and ash, and yew—or look out upon the wide prospect, diversified with all English objects—hamlets and cottages, seats of wealth and retreats of modest comfort, corn-fields and (now busy) hay-fields,—he may find them in and around the picturesque village of Shire, between Guildford and Dorking. At the adjoining hamlet of Gomershall he will find a pretty, old-fashioned inn, covered with westeria and honeysuckle, and adorned with flowers, which will afford him sufficiently good traveller's fare, and above all cool, airy, clean rooms, where his open window will let in nothing worse than the fitful and fragrant sighs of the honeysuckle, and the trickling of the brook that runs on the other side of the road. Yes, I forgot, from time to time he will be called back to noise and hurry, smoke and smells, to confinement and disagreeable companionship, by a train passing along the railroad hard by. But the disturbance is not frequent nor long; and if he have time to walk to Wotton and lounge under the trees which Evelyn planted, he will soon forget this summons back to his prison-house.

If he is not happy enough to disregard it, then let him get beyond its reach. Let him, if a seven miles' walk is too much for him, hire some little open carriage and drive from Gomershall, through Sutton and Forest Green, to Oakley. The road is excellent, and has, in a remarkable degree, the quality which gives to English roads the peculiar charm, of which none are so sensible as those who have wearied along the straight roads of the Continent. They afford no surprises, nor even one of those charming "turns" which keep the imagination of the traveller constantly at work. Our delightful little road winds like a snake between



the hills, heathy or wooded, which may be called the "Vorgebirg" of Leith Hill. It is unbragging yet cheerful,—and after a rather steep descent, it lands you on the very queen of village "greens," around which stand the houses that constitute the parish of Ockley. A wide and long expanse of the finest turf, which must have been fed off by countless generations of sheep, is transsected by gravel walks, most of which tend to a small building, consisting of a roof supported on four Romanesque pillars, raised on a base two steps from the ground. Under this roof is a pump, which supplies the water to the whole village. For this useful and ornamental building Ockley has to thank a young woman named Jane Scott—a name to be held in honour—who lived as governess in a neighbouring family, and, dying of consumption, left all her savings to build a school and this pump. How pleasant it is to meet with such examples of intelligent patriotism in quiet nooks, and among humble and obscure women, after being stunned with loud and empty pretensions, or sickened at seeing "philanthropy" made a matter of partisan warfare or fraudulent speculation! Here are two of the most obvious and pressing wants, physical and moral, of the poor cared for by a humble, dying woman, whose fame is pretty nearly confined to the village she has so admirably endowed. The buildings are in good taste, and worthy of the bequest.

On one side of the green stand, at irregular intervals, picturesque cottages, old but not in decay; and among them a house of the same character, though of higher pretensions—a true *country-house*, with many gables, and a porch covered with gay creepers, and surrounded by a pretty garden. On the other side of the green passes the road from Dorking to Horsham. On the upper side of this road are houses, and among them the pleasant little inn; on the lower, is a row of most majestic elms, which thus form the fringe of the green. From the window of the inn you look between these massive trees across the bright and smooth green, with its gravel walks and handsome, cheerful pump—(it might be as animated as a German Brunnen, if English manners would permit such a place of general rendezvous and gossip for the *Madchens*.—See *Goethe's description*). On one side are sheep feeding; at another—or it would not be Surrey—boys playing cricket. Opposite to you is the pretty, picturesque house—trees all about; and as a background the whole extent of Leith and Ansteybury hills, which are here so near and imminent as to have considerable dignity. The ascent to the top is something under three miles. Miserable Londoner, what can you wish more? But you will want food and rest, and these you will find comfortably provided by the hostess of the Red Lion, and served with a cordial civility not to be looked for in large hotels or busy inns—any more than the perfect cleanliness, the fresh and snow-white beds, which they so rarely afford. I can hardly imagine within so short a distance so great a change. Coming from the impurities and discords, the noises and smells, all that wearies the body and irritates the nerves, the Londoner finds himself in the midst of the whole amenity of English landscape. He hears not even the distant scream and hiss of the railroad, which in the remotest parts of the island calls back the labourer to his workshop.

About two miles from Ockley is the ancient Chapel of Oakwood—built, according to popular tradition, on the spot where the founder slew a wild boar which had killed his son. I was told there was "a figure" of him, with the boar at his feet; and, with great trouble and labour, I raised the boards which covered the little brass said to represent this history. I am sorry to say the boar was a lion. I hope, however, this discovery will throw no discredit on the story. The founder's name was De Hale; and a house in the Oakwood, long occupied by his descendants, still bears the name of Hale Hall.

The Chapel has been restored, and is now used as a chapel-of-ease to Ockley Church, which is (strangely enough) situated about a mile at the other extremity of the village. It does great credit to the devotion of Ockley that the Chapel is, as I hear, well attended by people who have

to walk full two miles over the rough clay roads of the wood, and, at last, to climb the steep little hill on which it stands.

These are considerations which must overrule all æsthetic ones; but it must be confessed that the effect (which otherwise would be striking) of this rude antique building, in so sequestered a spot, is utterly destroyed by rows of newly-painted seats, placed on the new boarded floor, which altogether conceals the pavement and whatever monuments it may contain. Surely that of the founder, at least, might have been spared!

The drive from Ockley to Dorking, over the Holmwood, is strikingly beautiful. Being arrived at the latter town, I have done. Enough, and too much, has been said about the beauty of the country between that and Leatherhead. For many years, the Pactolus of the City has flowed through that valley, and every tree and hedge, meadow and garden, seems covered with a deposit of guineas and bank-notes. Sometimes, indeed, there are whirlpools in this slow and stately stream,—one of the most deadly of which has just engulfed a host of victims,—but, generally speaking, its course is marked by a certain over-fed, over-dressed, over-cultivated look, which is not to my taste. The *amenity* I spoke of, and which is the peculiar characteristic of England, here degenerates into *urbanity*—not exactly the quality one desires in the country. Here, too, begin large and frequented inns, teeming with the animal life (great and small) of London. Before these hosts it is time to retreat. S. A.

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

##### *Chinese Method of Scenting Tea.*

Shanghai, May 2.

A few years ago I sent you an account of the Chinese method of dyeing teas with Prussian blue and gypsum, to suit our depraved tastes in England and America. I shall now endeavour to describe a much more agreeable and rational manufacture—namely, that of scenting teas. That it is so in the eyes of the Chinese, may be gathered from the fact, that while they *dye* their teas not to drink, but only to sell, they consume and appreciate highly these scented teas. The following account of this interesting process is copied from my journal:—

"I have been making inquiries for some time past about the curious process of scenting teas for the foreign markets; but the answers I received to my questions were so unsatisfactory, that I gave up all hopes of understanding the business until I had an opportunity of seeing and judging for myself. During a late visit to Canton I was informed the process might be seen in full operation in a tea factory on the Island of Honan. Messrs. Walkinshaw and Thornburn, two gentlemen well acquainted with the various kinds of teas sent annually to Europe and America, consented to accompany me to this factory, and we took with us the Chinese merchant to whom the place belonged. I was thus placed in a most favourable position for obtaining a correct knowledge of this curious subject. When we entered the tea factory a strange scene was presented to our view. The place was crowded with women and children, all busily engaged in picking the stalks and yellow or brown leaves out of the black tea. For this labour each was paid at the rate of six cash a catty, and earned on an average about sixty cash a day,—a sum equal to about threepence of our money. The scene altogether was not unlike that in the great Government Cigar Manufactory at Manila. Men were employed giving out the tea in its rough state, and in receiving it again when picked. With each portion of tea a wooden ticket was also given, which ticket had to be returned along with the tea. In the northern tea countries the leaves are carefully weighed when they are given out and when they are brought back, in order to check speculation, which is not unfrequent. I did not observe this precaution taken at Canton. Besides the men who were thus employed, there were many others busily at work, passing the tea through various sized sieves, in order to get out the caper,

and to separate the various kinds. This was also partly done by a winnowing machine, similar in construction to that used by our farmers in England. Having taken a passing glance at all these objects on entering the building, I next directed my attention to the scenting process, which had been the main object of my visit,—and which I shall now endeavour to describe.

"In a corner of the building there lay a large heap of orange flowers, which filled the air with the most delicious perfume. A man was engaged in sifting them, to get out the stamens and other smaller portions of the flower. This process was necessary, in order that the flowers might be readily sifted out of the tea after the scenting had been accomplished. The orange flowers being fully expanded, the large petals were easily separated from the stamens and smaller ones. In 100 parts 70 per cent. were used and 30 thrown away. When the orange is used, its flowers must be fully expanded, in order to bring out the scent; but flowers of jasmine may be used in the bud, as they will expand and emit their fragrance during the time they are mixed with the tea. When the flowers had been sifted over in the manner described they were ready for use. In the mean time the tea to be scented had been carefully manipulated, and appeared perfectly dried and finished. At this stage of the process it is worthy of observing, that while the tea was perfectly dry the orange flowers were just as they had been gathered from the trees. Large quantities of the tea were now mixed up with the flowers, in the proportion of 40 lb. of flowers to 100 lb. of tea. This dry tea and the undried flowers were allowed to lie mixed together for the space of twenty-four hours. At the end of this time the flowers were sifted out of the tea, and by the repeated sifting and winnowing processes which the tea had afterwards to undergo they were nearly all got rid of. Sometimes a few stray ones are left in the tea, and may be detected even after it arrives in England. A small portion of tea adheres to the moist flowers when they are sifted out, and this is generally given away to the poor, who pick it out with the hand.

"The flowers, at this part of the process, had impregnated the tea leaves with a large portion of their peculiar odours, but they had also left behind them a certain portion of moisture, which it was necessary to expel. This was done by placing the tea once more over slow charcoal fires in baskets and sieves prepared for the purpose of drying. The scent communicated by the flowers is very slight for some time, but like the fragrance peculiar to the tea-leaf itself, comes out after being packed for a week or two. Sometimes this scenting process is repeated when the odour is not considered sufficiently strong; and the head man in the factory informed me he sometimes scented twice with orange flowers, and once with the "Mo-le" (*Jasminum Sambac*).

"The flowers of various plants are used in scenting by the Chinese, some of which are considered better than others, and some can be had at seasons when others are not procurable. I considered it of some importance to the elucidation of this subject to find out not only the Chinese names of these various plants, but also by examining the plants themselves, to be able to give each the name by which it is known to scientific men in all parts of the world. The following list was prepared with great care, and may be fully relied upon. The numbers prefixed express the relative value of each kind in the eyes of the Chinese, and the asterisks point out those which are mostly used for scenting teas for the foreign markets:—

1. Rose, scented (Tsing moi-qui hwa).
- 1 or 2. Plum, double (Moi hwa).
- 2\*. *Jasminum Sambac* (Mo-le hwa).
- 2 or 3\*. *Jasminum paniculatum* (Sieu-hing-hwa).
- 4\*. *Aglaia odorata* (Lan-hwa, or Yu-chu-lan).
5. *Olea fragrans* (Kwei hwa).
- 6\*. Orange (Chang hwa).
- 7\*. *Gardenia florida* (Pak-sema hwa).

—It has been frequently stated that the *Chloranthus* is largely used. This appears to be a mistake, originating, no doubt, in the similarity of its Chinese name to that of *Aglaia odorata*. The

Chloranthus is called 'Chu-lan'; the Aglaia 'Lan' or 'Yu-chu-lan.'

"The different flowers which I have just named are not all used in the same proportions. Thus, of Orange flowers there are 40 lb. to 100 lb. of tea; of Aglaia there are 100 lb. to 100 lb.; and of *Jasminum Sambac* there are 50 lb. to 100 lb. The flowers of the Sieu-hing (*Jasminum paniculatum*) are generally mixed with those of the Mo-le (*Jasminum Sambac*) in the proportion of 10 lb. of the former to 30 lb. of the latter, and the 40 lb. thus produced are sufficient for 100 lb. of tea. The 'Qui-hwa' (*Olea fragrans*) is used chiefly in the northern districts as a scent for a rare and expensive kind of Hyson Pekoe,—a tea which forms a most delicious and refreshing beverage when taken *à la Chinoise*, without sugar and milk. The quantity of flowers used seemed to me to be very large; and I made particular inquiries as to whether the teas that are scented were mixed up with large quantities of unscented kinds. The Chinese unhesitatingly affirmed that such was not the case, but notwithstanding their assertions, I confess I have some doubt on this point.

"The length of time which teas thus scented retain the scent is most remarkable. It varies, however, with the different sorts. Thus, the *Olea fragrans* tea will only keep well for one year; at the end of two years it has either become scentless, or has a peculiar oily odour which is disagreeable. Teas scented with Orange blossoms and with those of the Mo-le will keep well for two or three years, and the Sieu-hing kinds for three or four years. The Aglaia retains the scent longer than any, and is said to preserve well for five or six years. The tea scented with the Sieu-hing is said to be most esteemed by foreigners, although it is put down as second or third rate by the Chinese.

"Scented teas for the foreign markets are nearly all made in Canton, and are known to merchants by the names of 'Scented Orange Pekoe,' and 'Scented Capér.' They are grown in and near a place called Tai-shan, in the Canton Province. Mr. Walkinshaw informs me that other descriptions of tea, both black and green, have been scented for the English market, but have been found unsuitable. True 'capér' is to black tea what the kinds called 'imperial' and 'gunpowder' are to green: it assumes a round, shot-looking form, during the process of manipulation, and it is easily separated from the other leaves by sifting or by the winnowing machine. It is a common error to suppose that 'imperial' or 'gunpowder' amongst green teas, or 'capér' amongst black ones, is prepared by rolling each leaf singly by the hand. Such a method of manipulation would make them much more expensive than they are. One gathering of tea is said to yield 70 per cent. of orange pekoe, 25 of souchong, and 5 of capér. The quantity of true capér would therefore appear to be very small; but there are many ways of increasing the quantity by peculiar modes of manipulation.

"In a large factory, such as this at Canton, there is, of course, a considerable quantity of dust and refuse tea remaining after the orange pekoe, capér, and souchong have been sifted out of it. This is sold in the country to the natives at a low price, and no doubt is often made up with paste and other ingredients into those *lie teas* which now-a-days find a market in England. Nothing is lost or thrown away in China. The stalks and yellow leaves which have been picked out by women and children are sold in the country; while the flowers which have done their duty in the scenting process are given to the poor, who pick out the few remaining tea leaves which had been left by the sieve or winnowing machine. Some flowers, such as those of the Aglaia for example, after being sifted out from the tea are dried and used in the manufacture of the fragrant 'joss stick,' so much used in the religious ceremonies of the country.

"It appears from these investigations that many kinds of fragrant flowers besides those used by the Chinese would answer the purpose equally well, and therefore in places like India, where tea is likely to be produced upon an extensive scale, experiments in scenting might be made with any

kinds of Jasmynes, Daphnes, Aurantiaceous or other fragrant plants indigenous to the country."

R. F.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

ONE of the Russian infernal machines taken up in the Baltic has been sent to the Admiralty, where we have seen it. Considerable ingenuity is displayed in its construction, and, presuming that it were to explode immediately under a ship and close to her bottom, we feel certain that great injury would ensue. The construction of these machines has been ascribed to Prof. Jacobi, of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg,—but we observe that his scientific friends on the Continent are very anxious to refute this generally prevalent belief.

An attempt is being made in Stirling (!) to found a Scottish Literary Institute. No name known to us has yet been mentioned in connexion with the scheme; but the idea is a good one, and we wish the men of letters in Scotland—if they move in the matter—may succeed in establishing a society creditable to literature. At the preliminary meeting, held in Stirling, the objects of the proposed Institute were stated to be—"To include in one general association the cultivators of literature, science, and art, connected with Scotland, so as to promote union of sentiment, and mutual co-operation for the public interests, among those important classes:—to provide a fund for the temporary relief of members in circumstances of penury or distress; and to assist meritorious authors in laying their productions before the public:—to provide public rooms in Edinburgh for the meetings of the Institute, to be always patent to members as places of literary rendezvous:—to provide means of obtaining information to members on the subject of their studies, from books in the public libraries." In other words, the Scottish Literary Institute would seek to combine those functions which Mr. M. Milnes, Lord Stanley, and the Bishop of Oxford, speaking for the literary men of England, say can never be combined, and would be undesirable if they could be combined.

We willingly give the publicity sought by Mr. Owen for the following statement:—

31, Maida Hill West, July 17.  
I am informed upon good authority that the editorship of Mr. Bohn's *Gibbon*, and the authorship of a review in the *Times* upon 'Pictures from the Battle-Fields,' are generally attributed to me. Will you kindly allow this note to be promulgated in your columns in contradiction of such report, as I have not so much as seen either work, in print or in manuscript. I am, &c.

OCTAVIUS FRIBRE OWEN.

Prof. Longfellow, we hear from America, has two volumes of new poems nearly ready for the press;—both will probably be published before the year is out. One is a collection of lyrics; the other is a narrative poem, based upon Indian legends. The hero is said to be a kind of American Prometheus.

Mr. Vincent Figgins, well known as a type-founder, has done a very graceful and well-meant thing for the benefit of the Printers' Almshouses at Tottenham. He has reproduced, in black letter, cast by himself, and imitated from Caxton's type, our first printer's treatise on 'The Game and Playe of the Chess.' Of this work, it is known that Caxton printed two editions—one with the date 1474, and the other without a date, but ornamented with various quaint and rude, but forcible illustrative woodcuts—the general character of which was imitated in Dibdin's imperfect facsimiles. Mr. Figgins has engraved all the woodcuts completely from tracings made from the copy of the book in the British Museum. He has also printed his edition on paper made expressly in imitation of that used by Caxton, and has bound it in antique style, with appropriate ornamental tooling. The result of all this care and imitative skill is a handsome volume, in small folio, published at the price of two guineas. The purchasers will not only have the satisfaction of possessing a work which is curious in itself, and gives a very accurate idea of Caxton's books, such as they first issued from the press, but will have the pleasure of contributing to a praiseworthy and excellent charity. All who benefit by printing—and, in some way or other, who does not!—should bear

in mind the band of skilful and useful men, who, in connexion with this Art of Arts, bestow an almost unparalleled amount of labour and ingenuity, but who cannot, any more than other men, secure themselves from the unavoidable chances and occasional calamities of life.

An Ornithological Gallery, well worth seeing, is open in Pall Mall. It contains some thousands of rare and valuable specimens, stuffed with the greatest delicacy and skill, and grouped with taste and judgment. In one case there are 120 humming birds, such as might collect round a group of passion flowers in Cuba; forming such a jewellers' bouquet of topaz, ruby, and emerald light as would dazzle even Messrs. Storr & Mortimer. In contrast to these, there are our own sombre herons and sea-fowls; and those caricatures of Naso, the toucan, with its scimitar beak and stupid wandering look. Then there is the scarlet ibis, that rises like a young Phoenix, red from the fire, out of the reed beds of the Nile; the pheasants of the Himalaya, in their burnished metallic plumes; the great bearded vulture of the Alps, that feeds on the dead chamois and the dead hunter; and birds of Paradise, not without legs, as Bacon and others thought them. Nor must we forget the most perfect specimen of the great ant-eater of South America ever seen in this country. The curious proboscis, the ropy tongue, and the enormous brush of a tail are peculiarly striking in this example. This is altogether an unpretending, meritorious Exhibition.

Mr. Andrew Crosse, the enthusiastic and somewhat eccentric amateur of science—whose experiments in electricity and his fancied creation of insects some years ago made a stir among the credulous and incredulous—died the other day at his residence near Bridgewater, having passed the threescore years and ten allotted to man.

We understand that at the last meeting of the Council of the Statistical Society Mr. Scargill was appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cheshire. Mr. Scargill's position in the list of Wranglers for 1849 sufficiently speaks for his qualifications for the appointment. In reference to the retirement of Mr. Cheshire, the Council passed the following resolution:—"That the Council of the Statistical Society accept with extreme reluctance the resignation of their Assistant Secretary, Mr. Cheshire, and take the opportunity of expressing to him their high sense of the great advantages which have accrued to the Society from the zeal and ability with which Mr. Cheshire has discharged all the duties of his office."

We are informed that the Arctic Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to investigate the claims of the commanders of the recent Arctic Expedition for a reward for the discovery of a North-West Passage, has come to a determination to recommend that 5,000*l.* should be given to Capt. McClure. Perhaps it is premature to assert positively the claim for the discovery of a North-West Passage while we are ignorant of Sir John Franklin's actual discoveries. Our present information, gathered from the relics of his Expedition brought home last year, goes far to show that he discovered not only a North-West Passage, but, as the late Hydrographer to the Admiralty truly observes, the North-West Passage which can alone be rendered available for ships. Should the Expedition which has recently started from the Hudson's Bay territories succeed in finding the journals or papers of Franklin and his officers, the question will be set at rest; and we hold that it is premature to adjudicate on rival claims until the return of this searching Hudson's Bay Expedition.

We have been favoured with a copy of the inscription written by Lady Franklin for the tablet, now on its way out to the Arctic Regions in the United States Expedition, which is to be placed on Beechy Island. It is a touching memorial, and will be read with interest:—

"To the memory of Franklin, Crozier, Fitzjames, and all their gallant brother officers and faithful companions, who have suffered and perished in the cause of science and the service of their country,—this Tablet is erected near the spot where they passed their first Arctic winter, and whence they issued forth to conquer difficulties or to die. It commemorates the grief of their admiring countrymen and



friends, and the anguish, subdued by faith, of her who has lost in the heroic leader of the Expedition the most devoted and affectionate of husbands. "And so He bringeth them unto the Haven where they would be." 1855. This stone has been entrusted to be affixed in its place by the officers and crew of the American Expedition, commanded by Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, in search of Dr. Kane and his companions."

In March, last year, the members of the three leading Societies of Liverpool agreed to unite—as our readers know—for the purpose of forming a large and influential Society; and the terms of union were generally agreed upon. In the course of the summer, however, delays occurred with one of the Societies, supposed to arise from opposition on the part of its Council. The Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, therefore, with equal spirit and forethought, took the enlarged position for itself. It extended its objects and operations from local and special to general,—classified its inquiries under the three general heads of Archaeology, Literature, and Science, appointing to each of these a Committee of its Council,—increased the annual subscription for resident members,—and gave to the members of local Societies and other selected gentlemen the privilege of joining, for a limited period, without entrance fee. We are glad to record the success of these vigorous measures. The first public act of the enlarged Society took place exactly four weeks after; when its members entertained the whole of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at a *soirée*, and enrolled as honorary members twelve of those who had long been prominently connected with the Association. The Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities was publicly exhibited on this occasion for the first time; and a lecture on the subject was read by Mr. Thomas Wright, which the Historic Society are printing with copious illustrations. The Seventh Session of the Society, or the first since its enlargement, has just closed; and a very useful and interesting session it has proved. The meetings, 21 in number, were held in St. George's Hall; and 35 papers of greater or less extent were read. Of the meetings, 5 were devoted to archaeology, 6 to literature, 6 to science, and 4 to miscellaneous subjects. The members are now about 420 in number, and the Society is bound to furnish to each of them an annual account of its proceedings and of the Papers read.

M. Michelet, the French historian, has arrived at Brussels, to examine there, for the continuation of his 'History of France,' the Belgian State records and the Library of the Dukes of Burgundy.

The Imperial Institution for Military Geography at Vienna has announced the publication of a map of all the military roads of Russia. It consists of sixteen leaves, and contains the whole of European Russia, with parts of the neighbouring States. The roads have been drawn, we are told, with the greatest accuracy, according to the very latest dates.

The Imperial Geological Institution at Vienna has published a 'Geologische Uebersicht der Oesterreichischen Monarchie,' in which more than 2,000 localities, where mining establishments in Austria exist, have been named and described.

Twelve autograph sermons of Luther have recently been discovered at Raksan, in Hungary. The Hungarian paper, *Divatesarnok*, says:—"How these sermons have found their way to Hungary is a question still to be settled, though sure to be cleared up by a nearer perquisition of the records in which the autographs were found. It is a well-known fact, that Luther for a long time used to be in correspondence with several learned Hungarians, mostly with Baron Peter Revay. The MS. is bound in vellum, and contains twelve sermons, written on thick brownish paper, in faded, though still very legible, black letters. The margin of the leaves shows marks of having formerly been gilded. Each separate sermon is signed with Luther's autograph signature; and all these signatures are so like to each other, that their being written by one hand is beyond any doubt. This valuable discovery is at present in the hands of M. Paul Raksanyi, whose property they have become by inheritance."

The South Munster Antiquaries have held a sort of Congress in the picturesque district of the Blackwater, county of Cork, and visited the sites

of several castles famous for historical and legendary associations—including Drinmeen, Ballyclough, Castlemagner, Lohort, the "Abbey" of Ballygiblin, and the battle-field of Knocknauus, where young Alister Macdonald, the Colquhoun of Scott's 'Legend of Montrose' fought and fell in 1647. The Rev. Thomas L. Murray received the antiquaries at his house at Killoeuan, and exhibited, not only his fine collection of ancient manuscripts, but also the Baal fires of ancient Ireland. The *Cork Examiner* speaks of the scene of these illuminations with rapture. "We were summoned," says the local journalist, "to a terrace beside the house, to witness a spectacle which our reverend host had, doubtless, anticipated as an exhibition appropriate to the occasion. The terrace commands a gorgeous view over the lovely vale of the Blackwater, with the summits of the Ballyhoura mountains in the distance, and comprehending the whole range of the lofty Galtees,—the storied Slieves *Cuoin* and *Grot* of more ancient times. It was the eve of the Feast of St. John, when, in this part of Ireland, the Baal fires are again lighted, as, in the earlier season of the year, on the eve of the 1st of May. The fertile banks of the noble river were first illuminated, and as on the setting of the sun each flame arose, it was interesting to hear their sites described by our intelligent host, and to witness the lofty pyres which marked the seats of the lordly occupants of that beauteous region. Soon, the more elevated lands gave forth their lights, and ere long the distant hills were dotted with innumerable beacons. As the shades of night gathered around, the landscape became indistinct, and finally obscured from view, leaving naught visible but the glowing solstitial lights. The sight was now intensely imposing; and it would imply no great want of perception in him, who should imagine the scene beneath to be a vast mirror lake, reflecting a brilliant starlit firmament; for the eye of fancy might discern amidst the numerous lights, groups and clusters resembling the most conspicuous constellations. Whilst admiring this grand spectacle many were the speculations in which our learned friends indulged respecting Druidism, the Druids of old, and their 'high places' the now rude cairns, from which, some twenty or thirty centuries since, they gazed on 'the lights of other days.'" Many interesting places were visited, and many curious traditions, legends, songs and sagas were received from peasant archaeologists. Our reporter says, "the far-famed height of Carrigleena was visited, amidst which fantastic freak of nature, surrounded by grey rocks, of vast proportions, scattered in every imaginable form of weird aspect, on a verdant space, the antiquaries were met by certain approved peasant-professors of legendary lore, whose strange rhapsodies, wild and mythic as the scene in which they were related, carried back the mind to the remote periods when beings of another world 'loved the daughters of men.' Of supernatural abduction, and recovery by spells and rites unholy, strange tales were told and rhymes of powerful incantation noted down." Altogether, as we hear, the excursion proved agreeable and useful to the Munster antiquaries.

Will Close on the 28th inst.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight to Seven o'clock), 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOHN PRESOTT KNIGHT, R.A. Secretary.

Will Close on Saturday next, the 28th.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East, close to Trafalgar Square, from Nine till dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Mall East.—The Gallery, with a COLLECTION OF PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, IS OPEN DAILY, from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

CHALON EXHIBITION, SOCIETY OF ARTS.—This Collection of the Paintings, Drawings, and Sketches of the late JOHN CHALON, Esq., R.A., with a selection from the Works of ALFRED E. CHALON, Esq., R.A., IS NOW OPEN, at the Society's House, Adelphi.—Admission, 1s.

Will shortly Close.

THE GERMAN ARTISTS' THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF NEW WORKS, Open daily, from 10 till 6 o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.—Gallery, 165, New Bond Street, next door to the Clarendon.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the FRENCH SCHOOL of the FINE ARTS IS NOW OPEN daily, from 10 to 6 o'clock, at the Gallery, 131, Pall Mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Middle Room Bonheur's Picture of 'The Horse Fair' (just completed) has arrived, and is now added to the collection.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—Additional Pictures.—The English Mortar Battery, the Mameluk and Rifle Pits, General Pelissier's Night Attack, and Mr. Ferguson's New System of Fortification, are now added to the Diorama, 'The Events of the War.' The Lecture by Mr. Stookeyer. Daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Children, half-price.

## SCIENTIFIC

### SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—July 7.—Prof. Wilson, President, in the chair.—Major A. Cunningham, W. M. Beaufort, Esq., and J. R. Martin, Esq., were elected Members of the Society.

The President read a translation of an ancient Buddhist Inscription of King Piyadasi, from Byruth, near Jaypur. This inscription was found by Major Burt, upon a block of granite, two feet in length and breadth; and a translation, with a transcription by Capt. Kittoe and Pandit Kamala Kantha, was published in the 9th volume of the *Bengal Journal*. When Prof. Wilson was engaged in translating the rock inscriptions of Piyadasi, he was aware of the existence of this inscription; but he felt so much hesitation in admitting the accuracy of the translation, or in offering a more satisfactory one, that he determined to wait until further examination should verify or correct the reading of the original. He has lately received the fac-simile impression made by Capt. Burt; and although there are some deficiencies arising from injuries to the stone itself, there is no reason for further delay in attempting a translation.—M. Burnouf translated the document, and made many improvements upon the Calcutta version; but Prof. Wilson could not concur in all his conclusions. The importance of this inscription is, that while the lengthy edicts of Piyadasi, although exhibiting a leaning to Buddhism, do not conclusively prove that he was a Buddhist, this inscription most clearly establishes that fact by designating Buddha by name, and by referring to institutions peculiarly Buddhistical.

Prof. Wilson also read a paper by Dr. W. Wright, 'On the Arab Histories of Spain.' None of the Spanish historians before the present century possessed any knowledge of the Arabic language, and consequently committed many and great errors in treating of the Mohammedan period. Casiri, indeed, translated some extracts from Arab MSS. in the library of the Escorial; but this is all that was done up to 1820, when Condé published his History, which he professed to have drawn from Arabic sources, and which has lately been translated into English. This work of Condé's has been subjected to a most searching criticism by Prof. Dozy, of Leyden—a well-known Arabic scholar—in his work entitled 'Recherches sur l'Histoire Politique et Littéraire de l'Espagne pendant le Moyen-âge,' and he declares that Condé worked upon Arab documents without knowing much more of the language than the alphabet; but making up, by an extremely fertile imagination, for the want of the most elementary knowledge; that he has forged dates by the hundred, and invented facts by the thousand, pretending all the while to translate literally from Arabic texts. Prof. Dozy's 'Recherches' consist of a variety of papers on the History of the Peninsula during the 11th century; and one of the most interesting of them is that relating to the Cid, whose very existence has been doubted. M. Dozy brings forward several documents respecting this hero, one of which, written by Ibn Bassam, at Seville, A.D. 1109, only ten years after his death, rests in a great measure on the testimony of one who had seen the Cid. From this it appears that he was at one time in the service of the Moorish kings of Zaragoza, and upon capturing the city of Valencia, he burnt the Kadi and several influential citizens alive. "La victoire," says Ibn Bassam, as translated by Dozy, "suivant toujours la bannière de Rodrigue (que Dieu muidasse!); il triompha des princes des Barbares; à différentes reprises il combattit leurs chefs; alors il mit en



fuite leurs armées, et tua, avec son petit nombre de guerriers, leurs nombreux soldats."

A paper containing the concluding portion of Col. Rawlinson's 'Memoir on the Birs-i Nimrud,' was laid on the table, and portions of it were read to the meeting. It traced the history of the city of Borsippa, as distinguished from Babylon, from the earliest times to the present day, collecting all the notices of the place which occur in the cuneiform inscriptions, whether Chaldean, Assyrian, or Babylonian, and comparing them with later statements in the Greek and Latin writers, with various passages of the Talmud, and the Sabeian Sidr, and with a copious array of early Arabic authorities. In connexion with this subject, the comparative geography of all northern Babylonia was discussed in more or less detail. The hydrographical system of the country was described at some length, and the innumerable changes to which the courses of the Tigris and Euphrates and their subsidiary network of canals had been subject during a period of forty centuries, were explained and verified. Translations accompanied this paper of all the passages referring to Babylonia and Chaldea which occur in the Assyrian annals; and there were further, literal English versions of most of the native Babylonian records, such as Nebuchadnezzar's great inscription on the East India House slab; his cylinders from Senkereh, from Birs-i Nimrud, and from Babylon; and the various legends of the time of Nabonidus. Among the many sites described and identified were the following:—1. *Hit*, answering to the 'Ic of Herodotus, *Ἀσιπολις* of Isidore, *Ἰσικαρά* of Ptolemy, *Ἀκαρα* of Ezra, *Ἰθιδικαρά* of the Talmud, and *Dacira* of the historians of Julian. The real name of the city was *Ahi*, or *Ihi*; and the adjunct *Dacira* simply meant, in Chaldean, 'of bitumen,' referring to the famous bitumen springs peculiar to the place.—2. *Nearda*, the seat of the famous Jewish Academy identified in the immediate vicinity of Perisabor, or Aubar.—3. *Pombeditha*, near Maiozamalcha, the modern *Khân-i-Saad*.—4. *Heliopolis*, or 'city of the Sun'; *Sepharvaim* of Scripture, called in the Inscriptions *Sippava*, or *Agana*, with the latter compare *Narragam* of Pliny; *Aep-axarov* of Abydenus; *Akra d'Agana* of the Talmud, *Σίππαρα* of the Greeks, and *Sura* of the Jews and Arabs, (through the intermediate forms of *Sifra* and *Sirra*) at the modern Mosaic on the Euphrates.—5. *Cutha* of the Bible, the city of *Nergal*, known to the Arabs as *Cutha*, the city of *Nimrud* (*Nergal*, as the god of the chase, being always confounded with *Nimrud*); in the Inscriptions *Kutê* or *Tiggaba*; *Διγβα* of Ptolemy; *Digba* of Pliny; *Tigbiba* of the Peutingerian Tables at the modern ruins of Ibrahim.—6. *Bitua* of the Inscriptions; *Βάβη* of Ptolemy, at Hymar.—7. *Borsippa*, or Birs-i Nimrud.—8. *Akkad* at Niffer.—9. *Erech*, or Orchoe at Warka.—10. *El-lasar* of Genesis; *Larsa* of the Inscriptions; and *Nars* of the Arabs at Senkereh.—11. *Ur* of the Chaldees, *Hur* of the Inscriptions, at Mugheir, &c.

Another paper was laid on the table, which contained the second chapter of Col. Rawlinson's memoir 'On the Early Babylonian History.' This chapter referred to the Semitic period of the history; and contained copies and translations of the legends of twenty-five different kings of the primitive Chaldean empire,—such legends having been found upon the bricks, tablets, cones of clay and cylinders which had been recently obtained in Chaldea. These names were in almost every case unknown to history; and many were exceedingly difficult to read. It seemed quite certain, however, that the line ascended at least as high as 2000 B.C. Among the earliest kings were two whose names were doubtfully given as *Uruk* and *Igi*, and who appeared to have been the first great and general builders in Chaldea, their legends being found in the foundations of all the most ancient ruins throughout the country; that is, at *Mugheir*, at *Senkereh*, at *Warka*, and at *Niffer*. Another king was *Kudur-mapula*, who had the title of "ravageur of Syria," and thus seemed to represent the *Chedorlaomer* of Scripture. In his father's name, indeed, the last element was *khak*, which was peculiar to the names of the Scythic or Ethiopian kings of Susa, and thus seemed to in-

dicate his Elamite descent. (*Tirkhak*, for instance, is found on the bricks of Susa, identical with the *Tirkakeh* of Scripture, who belonged to the African Ethiopians, and was thus of cognate origin with the Susians; *khak* is, in all probability, the *hak* or *hyc* of the Egyptian Shepherds, and the *khakan*, or king, of the Turks at the present day.) *Ismi-dagon*, again, who was proved by the inscriptions of Assyria to have lived before 1900 B.C., was often found on the Mugheir bricks, as were also the names of his son and grandson, *Ibil-anu-duma* and *Gurguna*. Lower down in the series occurred *Durri-galsu*,—a trace of whose name is still preserved in the title of *Zergul*, applied by the Arabs to one of the cities of his foundation. He repaired the famous temple of *Sin*, or "the Moon," at Ur of the Chaldees, as appears by his bricks; and he is honourably mentioned on the cylinder of Nabonidus. The great city of Northern Babylonia, now called *Akkerkuf*, was built by this king. The bricks of *Purna-puriyas* are also found at Senkereh; and he is mentioned among the early kings on the cylinder of Nabonidus. *Khammurabi*, a still later king, has left many traces of his power. He built a palace at *Kalwadha*, near Baghdad; and his bricks are found both at Mugheir and Senkereh. A hoard, also, of clay tablets, obtained by Mr. Loftus at Tel Sifr, in Southern Chaldea, are dated in the reign either of *Khammurabi*, or of his son, *Samsuiluna*. A stone tablet, moreover, belonging to this king, *Khammurabi*, was one of the first Babylonian relics deposited in the British Museum. It is not easy to affiliate these kings, or to determine their chronological succession. For the convenience, however, of arrangement, Col. Rawlinson had classed in one series, and placed at the end of the list, a number of monarchs who seem to have been especial devotees of the "Moon God,"—their titles containing the name of "*Sin*" as one of their component elements. Thus occurred in succession, *Sin-shada*, the builder of the great palace at Warka, opened by Mr. Loftus; *Zur-sin*, the founder of the city of *Abu Shalvein*,—an account of which, by Mr. Taylor, is printed in the forthcoming number of the Asiatic Society's Journal; *Rin-sin*, of whom a fine stone tablet was lately disinterred from the ruins of Mugheir; and *Naram-sin*, who is also mentioned, on the cylinders of Nabonidus, as the repairer of a temple in ancient times, and whose name again appears on an alabaster vase obtained by the French Commission at Babylon. The number of inscriptions relating to these primitive Chaldean kings which were translated and analyzed in the paper laid before the Meeting amounted to thirty-five; and it was shown that a very solid foundation had been thus laid for building up our historical knowledge of Western Asia into what we have hitherto been accustomed to call the Patriarchal ages. The period over which, indeed, Col. Rawlinson's paper professed to extend was from B.C. 2234 to 1273, the latter being the supposed date of the commencement of the Assyrian empire.

ZOOLOGICAL.—July 10.—John Gould, Esq., in the chair.—Dr. Crisp read a paper 'On the Length of the Alimentary Canal in Marsupial Animals; and on some Points relating to the Anatomy of the Tasmanian Wolf, and of the Rat Kangaroo, from dissections recently made at the Gardens.'—Mr. Westwood exhibited several new and remarkable species of beetles, belonging to the families Cicindelidæ and Carabidæ. The species of the former family belonged to the genera *Collyris* and *Trycondyla*, peculiar to the islands of the Eastern Ocean, and had been collected by the late Col. Champion, and by Dr. Templeton, in Ceylon. The species of Carabidæ were remarkable for having the antennæ parti-coloured, several of the joints being white. They were collected in Ceylon by Mr. Thwaites, in East India by Gen. Hearsey, and in Brazil by Mr. Bates, and formed several new and distinct genera.—Mr. Cuming communicated a paper, by Mr. Arthur Adams, R.N., 'On Two New Genera (*Clea* and *Erinna*), and several New Species of Shells from his Collection.'

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—July 2.—John Curtis, Esq., President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. W. Lea and

A. Fry were elected Members.—Mr. Meade stated, that he now employed a strong solution of sulphate of magnesia, with the addition of a very small quantity of alcohol and sulphuric acid, as a substitute for spirits in preserving spiders; spirits were apt to injure the colours, which the saline solution did not.—Mr. Samuel Stevens exhibited a fine new longicorn beetle, from Tana, New Hebrides, which Mr. Adam White proposed to name *Psalidocoptus scaber*.—Mr. Edward Sheppard exhibited specimens of *Drypta emarginata*, taken near Portsmouth.—Mr. Hunter exhibited a female of *Stauropus fagi*, recently taken at Black Park, and also the larva of this species, recently hatched.—Mr. Smith read some observations 'On the Habits of the Genus *Mygale*,' by Mr. H. W. Bates,—who is now collecting objects of Natural History in the Valley of the Amazon,—in which he fully confirms the much-doubted statement of Madame Merian, that these huge spiders prey on small birds.—Capt. Cox called attention to the destruction now ensuing of many fine trees, in Hyde Park, by the larvæ of *Scolytus*, &c., and regretted that means were not adopted to stop the ravages of these insects.

#### MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Zoological, &c.—Scientific.—'On an Important Collection of Birds lately transmitted to this Country by Mr. Magill-ivray,' by Mr. Gould.—'On the Ornithology of Bogota,' by Mr. Slater.

#### FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Two more of the twelve marble statues of English heroes—destined for the hall of St. Stephen's—have been commissioned. Mr. Bailey has received Fox as his subject, Mr. Macdowell has received Pitt. Mr. Bailey's magnificent statue of Mansfield—seen last year at the Royal Academy—has been erected on its pedestal, making the fifth work in the Hall. Its companions are, Selden (by Mr. Foley), Falkland (by Mr. Bell), Hampden (by Mr. Marshall), and Clarendon (by Mr. Foley). Mr. Bell is engaged on a model of Walpole; and Mr. Macdowell has in hand a statue of Chatham. Mr. Marshall has also a second work in hand. From this enumeration it will be seen that the five sculptors named have each received two commissions, making ten in the whole. Two more, not yet given away, will complete the series.

Prince Albert, we understand, has given Mr. Bailey a commission for a piece of poetical sculpture:—leaving, with great delicacy and no less wisdom, the subject and mode of treatment entirely to the artist himself.

The Marlborough House students have shown great powers of invention by their application of the flowers of the woody nightshade to the purpose of ornamental decoration. About 150 of their designs, composed in an hexagonal form, are now exhibiting at Gore House. With such students there is no reason that our manufacturers should not every year vary their patterns, and cease either to repeat worn-out conventionalities or to borrow from other countries. This year's design is as beautiful as the Greek honeysuckle, or any of those patriarchal forms of ornament which have been a thousand years in existence. Perhaps the time has come when they may be buried and forgotten.

Mr. Sant's picture of 'The Fortune Teller,' now in the Royal Academy, has been purchased for the chief prize-holder of the London Art-Union, and goes to America.

The rank of British painters has been thinned by the death of Mr. Charles Broocky, whose *tableaux de genre*—with occasional flights at subjects of a higher order—made him agreeably known to our Exhibition-haunters. His pictures, drawings, &c., announced for sale, will make one of the last Art-auctions of the season.

Fifty-two highly finished water-colour drawings, by Signor Carlo Bossoli, an Italian artist of eminence, are now exhibiting at Messrs. Day & Sons, the well-known lithographers, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, previous to being lithographed for a forthcoming work. They will be undoubtedly the most interesting views of the Seat of War that have yet appeared. From peculiar circumstances, this artist had advantages which no English painter is ever

likely to obtain till Sebastopol is reduced to a cairn of red stones, and a destruction which no pencil can repair. In these views alone we have sketches of Sebastopol from the interior. Signor Bossoli, by a fortunate coincidence, appears formerly to have lived in the Crimea, being engaged by Prince Woronzoff, then Governor-General of New Russia, Bessarabia, and the Crimea, with whose staff he visited every part of the peninsula. From these sketches—careful, poetical, and authentic—he has already painted numerous pictures for Count Apraxin, Count Potozchi, the Princess Mischerschi, General Narischin, and others of the Russian princes and nobility; the scenery of Sebastopol being known throughout Russia for its varied and romantic character. The views, which are rich in colour and carefully elaborated, represent Eupatoria; the River Alma—as yet unstained by blood—with its level tide, monumental trees, and distant heights; Sebastopol from the Sea, and from the Northern Forts; the ruins of the Genoese towers, Balaklava; and the Stony Valley of Death—Inkermann; the Tohernaya; Kertch, and the Tomb of Mithridates; Simferopol, with its broad roads and numberless squares; the Monastery of St. George; with the sea at its foot; Fort St. Nicholas; and Baktehi Serai. Of a secondary interest, there are Tartar villages and schools; a Russian burial-ground on the shores of the Putrid Sea, near Perekop; a view of the dreary, grey, stormy Steppes—and and tedious as the suburbs of Purgatory; the picturesque Waterfalls of Giur-Giur; the extraordinary cave of Jursuf, with its rocky pillars and giant buttresses rooted in a blue unfathomable sea, while the mountain Aiyr Dag is seen through its natural arches; the remains of the ancient Chersonese, near Sebastopol; the Island of Serpents, and Arabat. We have seldom seen a more interesting collection of views; which are none the worse for not being hastily scrambled out for some book of the War.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Last year in April [*Athen.* No. 1379], and again during the past February [*ante*, p. 207], the Parisian performance of 'L'Étoile du Nord,' and some of the opera's musical points and characteristics, were described and discussed. But the elaborate and splendid exhibition of M. Meyerbeer's last musical drama on Thursday evening, brought out novelties and modifications which call for a remark or two, in addition to those already offered on this work and its composer.—On giving it with Italian text, 'L'Étoile' has been raised from comic to grand opera (as the French distinguish the two) by the substitution of musical links for spoken dialogue:—links, we say, more than recitatives, since M. Meyerbeer has this time carried out more minutely that manner of working which he had already indicated in 'Le Prophète'; and has given to his characters matches of melody characteristically accompanied:—bits of rhythm which tantalize, because, while they seize the ear, they are not permitted to recur,—in place of the old, rapid talk, with its lean *arpeggio* of the *violoncello*, or chord on the *cembalo*, to keep the singer from wandering hopelessly far from the key in which the musical piece which succeeded the talk should commence. Importance is given to the opera as a work by this substitution, but some heaviness also,—and, perhaps, a certain disproportion.—The chain which binds the separate gems together may be felt as being itself too richly jewelled:—the virtues of repose, subordination of parts, may have been too much lost sight of. Nevertheless, as a whole piece of musical arabesque, glittering with countless piquancies of form and vivacities of colour, we have seen nothing comparable to 'L'Étoile'—converted into 'La Stella.' The part of *Gritzenko* is now a perfect magazine of snatches of military

† Not to interrupt remark by too much minute criticism, we may here point out that, in some of the most momentous portions of the opera, where the action proceeds most rapidly, M. Meyerbeer has been unable to carry out his own design, and to replace the broken words by music of the simplest kind; and, hence, that he has been obliged to leave the dialogue in its original state, spoken,—that is, not sung.

song. A delicious *romance*, scored with M. Meyerbeer's greatest felicity, has been introduced, for *Danilowitz*, into the third act. The *terzetto* for male voices, not executed in Paris, has been restored. The above are all the essential changes calling for specification.

In our account of the representation of this difficult opera (one the most difficult to produce in existence), the first honours must be done to the orchestra, the chorus, and the *mise en scène*. The first were sufficiently perfect to content the most exigent of *maestri*,—richly entitling Signor Costa to the "call" for him, which followed that for the hero of the evening,—the second was rich, tasteful, and lavish enough to content the most satiated of publics. Few theatres in Europe can have ever presented a more superb picture than the *tableau* at the end of the second act, which is especially noticeable as displaying an attention to contrast of colour new on the English stage.—Next, the two principal Ladies claim high commendation. Madame Bosio as *Catherine* looks the part charmingly, and sings its difficult music like one to whom nothing is difficult. Her voice has the tendency of all voices of its quality to rise in pitch, and her articulation stands in need of amendment,—but her executive resources are on the increase, and she acted better on Thursday than we have hitherto seen her act. *Mdlle. Marai* is excellent in look, in gesture, and in singing as the peasant *Prascoria*. Had both the *vieilles*, on whom lies so much of the responsibility of the second act, been equal to the Ladies mentioned, the cast would have left little to desire. *Mdlle. Jenny Baur* is pleasant enough, though not sufficiently neat as a singer,—but Madame Rudersdorff is totally unfit for such lively occupation.

Among the gentlemen, Signor Lablache, as *Gritzenko*, must first be mentioned. A more masterly and spirited creation was never produced by young artist, eager to engage public favour, than has been here accomplished by the veteran *basso*, when undertaking a secondary part. His whole demeanour and delivery, especially during the *trio* in the third act, were excellent: his voice seemed to have refreshed itself for this task, and he towered above the principal *basso* by the force and finish of his acting, and his incomparable musical skill. The singing of Herr Formes as *Pietro* was not good—hardly a phrase was firm in time, or the execution genuine, or the intonation correct; and his voice on Thursday seemed to have lost body and roundness. His action was redundant, a disturbance rather than an excitement to the spectator:—how different from that of M. Bataille, the original *Peter* of the opera! There is an obtrusive self-complacency about Herr Formes which spoils all his great movements and striking effects:—an aimless rushing to and fro,—a choice of attitude neither good in itself, nor successful as forming part of a group. It is like a contradiction in terms to call so rough and riotous a person the weak point in the Covent-Garden version of 'L'Étoile.' Yet such was the case; and more than one difficult passage in music and in story was periled by the prominence of his slovenly and pretending execution.—Signor Gardoni, as *Danilowitz*, was graceful rather than lively, but singing with a finish which foiled the coarseness of the hero, with whom he almost always appears in company.—The other secondary male characters were well supported, with the exception of *Ismaïloff*, whose cavalry-song demands the voice of a trumpet, and not of a penny-whistle.

The success of 'La Stella' was a triumph. M. Meyerbeer was called for, with real enthusiasm, twice at the end of the second act, and again at the close of the opera, and was greeted with such applause as is rarely heard in England.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We are glad to learn that the General Meeting of the members of the Philharmonic Society did not pass over without some measures of reform being set in motion. The Directors elected for the ensuing year are, Messrs. Sterndale Bennett, Anderson, Lucas, M'Murdie, Blagrove, Chatterton, and Griesbach. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Hogarth were re-elected as Honorary

Treasurer and Secretary. A Committee was appointed (with powers to call a Special General Meeting when their Report is prepared) to take into consideration the revision of the laws, &c. This Committee consists of Messrs. Lindsay Sloper, Ayrton, Griffin, Potter, W. S. Bennett, Benedict and Griesbach, with the Honorary Treasurer in office. It was further carried, "That the Directors shall not appoint any person as Conductor for the ensuing year without the sanction of a General Meeting." The election of new Members and Associates was, under existing circumstances, postponed.—On the proceedings of this revising Committee depends, we conceive, the future of the Philharmonic Society. We trust that they will be based on views and principles of Art alike liberal and stringent; that the best music, and the best execution of music, will be the points kept in view, and not any party desire to bring forward mediocrity, with the fancy of encouraging "native talent," or of importing monstrosity under the idea that, being of foreign origin, it must therefore be something wonderful and worthy of being stared at. The Philharmonic Society was founded under no class conditions, and if it is to be kept alive, it must be as a European—not an English—institution.

PRINCESS'S.—A farce taken from the French of MM. Labiche and Marc Michel was produced on Monday. The title of the original piece is 'Un Mari qui prend du Ventre,' that of the adaptation, 'How Stout you are getting.' Mr. Fisher performs the part of the gentleman who fears that he is growing too bulky and too heavy;—who gets more and more alarmed as he applies the test of the weighing-machine, here brought upon the stage and made to play an important part in the piece; and who resorts to the most eccentric contrivances for procuring exercise that may keep down his fat, and is glad ultimately to yield to his wife's desire for a journey to Switzerland. The incidents consist of a series of practical jokes, in which Mr. Fisher demonstrates his possession of physical vigour, and for nearly an hour maintained the house in a state of almost incessant laughter.

ADELPHI.—M. Blondelet, buffo singer and tambour professor, has been engaged at this theatre, to show his skill in playing on an arrangement of tenside-drums and one kettle-drum, in the character of a Zouave, during which he instrumentally describes the battle of Inkermann, with unmistakable expression and with a facility of execution that appears to us wonderful. No doubt it is the result of incessant practice. A *chansonnette comique*, entitled, 'Chocnosof le Paradisette,' treating of the life of a charlatan, was also sung by him with a rapidity of utterance and vehemence of gesture that were perfectly astounding. A modification of a piece produced about twelve months since, under the title of 'Zigzag,' served to introduce the professor. It now takes the name of 'Fraternalization,' and is made the vehicle for a panorama of Sebastopol, with the Mamelon and the Malakhoff Tower.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The monster organ in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, which, on its completion, was opened a few weeks ago, does not give satisfaction. We have received more than one communication on the subject, speaking of it as a huge and noisy piece of disappointment. At this we are more sorry than surprised:—since the misgivings on the subject expressed when the Hall was opened last year [*Athen.* No. 1404] were based on the radically coarse and unpleasant quality of tone of the foundation-stops. There are "half-done deeds" on which judgment may "look," in defiance of the proverb. To illustrate from M. Sayer's domain—the culinary mixture into which a stale egg has been thrown is past the magic power of M. Sayer to regenerate. Drape a deformed figure ever so artfully, the end will be only drapery over deformity. The oldest, roughest Silbermann organ—most out of order—that we have hunted up, in some remote Saxon town, is essentially sweeter than was last year the outrageous machine at Liverpool,—for which no



excuses on the score of age had to be made. No additions or admixtures could correct or neutralize the quality of the sounds which already existed last autumn,—a withdrawal of all the pipes placed there being a measure which we are not to expect from any Town Council bent on the most radical reform of its ill-organized organ. It is vexatious to think of good intentions frustrated, and good money spent, owing to that arrogance of connoisseurship which (forgetting that connoisseurship is a science requiring long and laborious years of professional education) places its owner in the hands of the first specious person who can talk of "Sanctionation, Manetho, and Berosus" as glibly as Mr. Ephraim Jenkinson in 'The Vicar.' Having been assailed at the time because we could not consider this musical *Baal* as a divinity marking a true musical shrine, we are bound to record the expressions which have reached us. May such failure—if failure the organ prove—save Corporations to come from flinging away a huge sum of money on a monstrous nuisance!

The retirement of Mr. Farren from the stage, which he has so long and so honourably served, can hardly, like some other theatrical retirements, be considered as paving the way for his speedy return. The ceremony of Monday last was a real solemnity.

"Farewell" is ever of a mournful sound.

The toilet-scene from 'The Claudestine Marriage' was the veteran's own contribution to the performances of the evening,—which were carried through by aid of an old English contemporary in Mr. Harley—of younger tragedy in the person of Miss H. Faucit—of Mr. Farren's successors in English comedy, Mr. Wigan and Mr. Leigh Murray—of English farce in Mr. Buckstone, who kept "open house" for the occasion—and of English music in Mr. Sims Reeves. Every one did the best that cordial sympathy and professional respect could enable him to do. Our favourite actor was honoured in his leave-taking,—and the night will be not easily forgotten by those in whose memories things theatrical have a place.—To sketch the story of Mr. Farren's long career—to number the parts in which he has appeared,—may be left to some future day. The eloquent panegyric published in Tuesday's *Times* designates Mr. Farren's place among actors to be that of "the old gentleman," *par excellence*,—since, even when youthful, his tastes and instincts, seconded by a certain quaintness of countenance at variance with all associations of youthful sentiment or emotion, marked out the line, from which he seldom departed with success. Mr. Farren was an actor of ways rather than by words,—his manner will be remembered, his look called up, his dress cited, oftener than his delivery of dialogue. In the characters which fitted him he was racy, highly-finished—genial or testy as the mood demanded,—in those which he did not affect few actors of his standing ever wandered further from the author's mark. It was difficult to those who consider acting to be an art of observation and impersonation to understand how one, so perfect as Mr. Farren was in some of his portraits, should in others show not a glimpse of an attempt at portraiture, but should content himself by offering a few stage-conventions of attitude and tone, without apparent power or attempt to penetrate the design of the author whom he undertook to interpret. We shall not propound any "theory of limitations" accounting for these irregularities,—their existence, with many, enhanced the pleasure found in seeing Mr. Farren in his favourite parts. Moreover, let it be recorded, that within the elect range the variety of characters studied and personated by him is extraordinary. Old English comedy, modern French *drame* and *vaudeville* were all laid under contribution to find Mr. Farren occupation. He will be remembered as more classical, though less whimsical, than Liston—as more genteel, though less genial, than Dowton—but remembered, also, in conjunction with those two famous English comedians,—all three having adorned our stage at a period generally considered as a disheartening period of decadence.

A correspondent of the *Musical World* reports on a performance given by the *University of Dublin Choral Society* in celebration of the completion of

a New Bell Tower, just added to the Dublin University. The work executed on the occasion was a *Cantata* composed for the ceremony by Dr. Stewart, during which the bell in the new belfry was made to time one movement, by the agency of an electric wire controlled by the conductor. This is not the first example of the application of a marvel of modern times to music. A former one, we have heard, was afforded during a performance of 'L'Enfance de Christ' at Brussels, under the direction of M. Berlioz, when the unseen chorus was kept in order by the same regulating influence.

M. Berlioz's Oratorio, mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, is, we hear, to be produced in London early next year. An English version of the text will be attempted by Mr. Henry F. Chorley.

The following is from a Correspondent:—

The English musicians, artists, and (I believe) public desire, if they knew how, to establish an English Opera. The English amateurs, dramatic and musical, show increasingly a disposition to amuse themselves and to fill charity-purses, by convening their friends to see them act and to hear them sing. English musical managements, it has been said, perish of heavy expenses, double companies, and "off nights,"—the alternative being such over-work of the nightingale of the troop that her throat is sore five times out of the six,—or such violence done to the tenor's chest c, by nightly abuse, that his c ends by "falling flat," unable to "get up" again. Now, could not "the heads" of all these wants, tastes, and difficulties be laid together advantageously? Would it not be possible, in leasing a theatre, to make some arrangement by which, on two nights of the week, (say for six months in the year), an unprofessional *Lady Teazle*, and *Lady Grace*, and *Sir Courtly Nice*, might command a place in which their ambitions and accomplishments might be displayed to their friends, and their friends' friends? Might not Fashion here help Art, with the only help which Fashion ever cordially tenders,—namely, by amusing itself? The profits raised for divers charities last week—the complaints made at Grosvenor and at Bridgewater Houses, "that no one could see or hear," added to some private knowledge of the passion for representation which animates a large class of Her Majesty's liege lords and ladies just now—make me inquire whether "the mode" and the larger desire for something established in the way of an English musical theatre might not be combined in some safe "operation." Further, might not the *onus* of making the experiment be further lessened by some slight assistance from Government, such as should admit the existence of Music as a Fine Art worthy of cultivation by the inhabitants of a great nation? C.

The prospects of the Italian Opera in Paris for the coming season do not seem very cheerful, if Rumour may be credited.—since Rumour avers that the theatre in question has found "an undertaker" who has engaged for musical director, Signor Bottesini,—for *prima donna*, Madame Fiorentini,—and for *primo tenore*, Signor Salvi.

The new piece underlined at the Haymarket for Monday is entitled 'Wife, or no Wife,'—and is announced as the production of Mr. John A. Heraud, the Author of 'Videna; or, the Mother's Tragedy.' The part of the heroine, as we have already intimated, will be supported by the daughter of the author, Miss Edith Heraud.

The Mozart Institution ("Mozarteum") at Salzburg intends to celebrate Mozart's centenary birthday (September 7, 1756) by a musical festival on the largest scale, the conductorship of which will be entrusted to Herr Franz Lachner, of Munich. The Committee, we read in the *Cologne Gazette*, requests all musical authorities, at home and abroad, to assist at the festival, and to announce their intention of doing so before the end of May, 1856, to the Committee of the "Mozarteum." Special invitations, it is said, will not be sent out.

#### MISCELLANEA

*Scholarship of China.*—The following is from a Correspondent at Shanghai.—I observe in your critique on 'The Chinese Rebel Chief,' a pamphlet by the late Rev. T. Hamberg [*Athen.* No. 1422], some remarks on the doubts entertained by Oriental scholars of the existence of Confucius, and the questionable genuineness of the works ascribed to him. The reviewer says, "The Chinese are a people among whom we expect to find such a confusion of terms as that which has involved in uncertainty the identity of Tien-te with Hung-shu-tsun, which has caused, indeed, in the minds of learned Orientalists a certain scepticism as to the existence at any time of Confucius."—"Of course, it is impossible that Confucius should have written a tenth part of the works ascribed to him." The incoherence thus displayed by your reviewer also characterizes his remarks on the book which he is criticizing; but I now only advert to the sus-

picious he entertains regarding the trustworthiness of Chinese literature. Who the Orientalists referred to may be I do not know. Certainly they are not of the school of Rémusat, Klaproth and Julien. Nor can the opinion have originated with scholars who have become familiar with Chinese literature through a residence in the country itself, whether missionaries, diplomats, or others. The Chinese have taken great pains in securing the genuine transmission of their ancient books. From the beginning of the Christian era downwards, they have had an uninterrupted succession of literary men, who have made it their business to study them. They have never had so marked a decline of learning as that which took place in our own Medieval period. Among their schools of living authors, there is one that devotes itself with great assiduity and research to the examination of disputed passages, the study of antiquarian questions relating to the ancient books, and the preparation of correct and annotated editions of them. These books have indeed had to weather one great disaster. In the third century before our era, the builder of the Great Wall, Tsin-she-hwang-te, ordered all books to be burnt. Many works were then lost for ever; but the scholars of the Han dynasty began so soon after the work of restoration, and performed it in so effective a manner, as to justify the confidence with which the books they edited have been generally received. Since that time there has been an unbroken series of native critics, in very many instances quite as acute, learned and candid as Western editors of Greek and Roman classics, and particularly during the present dynasty. The chance of a trustworthy transmission of the ancient books of China has also been increased by the patronage of successive emperors bestowed on this kind of literary labour. Elaborate and expensive editions of their works have been prepared and published reign after reign, and by none in a more splendid manner than the early emperors of the Manchu dynasty. Of the thirty or more extant productions of the period anterior to the order for book-burning, one entire work is attributed to Confucius,—viz. the *Chun-tsu-wei*, a history. His philosophy and moral instructions are contained in books compiled by his disciples, or in the few additions he made to the Classics of an earlier date, in his character of editor. Facts like these, which may be easily substantiated by reference to French and English authorities, show that we should speak with respect of the scholarship of China. The point in Chinese history where we may begin to doubt is much further back than the time of Confucius. He was himself the critic of a literature which had grown up from a far more distant past. There was a Dictionary of Archaisms compiled only a few years after Confucius, intended to aid in the perusal of the old national literature. This remarkable book—the *Ura-Yay*—undoubtedly confirms the great antiquity of that literature. As one of the Thirteen Classics, it is contained in every collection. When we find ourselves in the company of critics and dictionaries, we need no further proof of our being in the sober world of historical reality. J. E. "Shanghai."

*A Trophy.*—Gen. Pelissier has just presented to the library of Algiers a volume of the 'History of the Life of Christ,' which was taken in the chapel of the cemetery of Sebastopol. It is in the Slavonian language, and in the folio form; is bound in the ancient style, and gilt, and has two clasps in copper. On the top cover, in a gilt wreath, are the three personages of the Trinity. On one of the blank leaves is written in Russian, "This book belongs to the Church of the Saints of the Cemetery"; and lower down, "Month of December—the priest Altin Bringin was here the 27th December, 1855." The whole life is divided into twelve parts, one for each month; and the volume in question comprises the part for the month of December. The book was printed at Moscow, and the paper is of a greyish colour. The titles of the chapters and the first letters of each paragraph are in red ink, and this gives it the appearance of the earlier productions of the typographic art. The bottoms of the pages are worn, from constant use, and some of the pages are so dirty as to warrant the belief that the Russian clergy are not rigorously required to officiate with clean hands; while other pages are stained with drops of yellow wax, which evidently fell from the candles which it is the custom to burn in honour of the saints. Gen. Pelissier, in transmitting the book to the library of Algiers, wrote the following lines, and they have been pasted in one of the fly-leaves:—"Head-quarters before Sebastopol, 9th of June, 1855. 'History of the Life of Christ.' Taken in the chapel of the cemetery of Sebastopol, where victory carried us. The sacred objects and several other things were conveyed to the Monastery of St. George, but this book was reserved by him who had the discretionary power, in order that it might be presented to the library of Algiers. It is in the Slavonian language, and printed in the Slavonian characters.—PELISSIER."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. A.—H. H.—K.—received.

Erratum.—P. 816, c. 1, l. 7, for "Friabe" read *Fiabe*.

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683½, 684½, 685½, 686½, 687½, 688½, 689½, 690½, 691½, 692½, 693½, 694½, 695½, 696½, 697½, 698½, 699½, 700½, 701½, 702½, 703½, 704½, 705½, 706½, 707½, 708½, 709½, 710½, 711½, 712½, 713½, 714½, 715½, 716½, 717½, 718½, 719½, 720½, 721½, 722½, 723½, 724½, 725½, 726½, 727½, 728½, 729½, 730½, 731½, 732½, 733½, 734½, 735½, 736½, 737½, 738½, 739½, 740½, 741½, 742½, 743½, 744½, 745½, 746½, 747½, 748½, 749½, 750½, 751½, 752½, 753½, 754½, 755½, 756½, 757½, 758½, 759½, 760½, 761½, 762½, 763½, 764½, 765½, 766½, 767½, 768½, 769½, 770½, 771½, 772½, 773½, 774½, 775½, 776½, 777½, 778½, 779½, 780½, 781½, 782½, 783½, 784½, 785½, 786½, 787½, 788½, 789½, 790½, 791½, 792½, 793½, 794½, 795½, 796½, 797½, 798½, 799½, 800½, 801½, 802½, 803½, 804½, 805½, 806½, 807½, 808½, 809½, 810½, 811½, 812½, 813½, 814½, 815½, 816½, 817½, 818½, 819½, 820½, 821½, 822½, 823½, 824½, 825½, 826½, 827½, 828½, 829½, 830½, 831½, 832½, 833½, 834½, 835½, 836½, 837½, 838½, 839½, 840½, 841½, 842½, 843½, 844½, 845½, 846½, 847½, 848½, 849½, 850½, 851½, 852½, 853½, 854½, 855½, 856½, 857½, 858½, 859½, 860½, 861½, 862½, 863½, 864½, 865½, 866½, 867½, 868½, 869½, 870½, 871½, 872½, 873½, 874½, 875½, 876½, 877½, 878½, 879½, 880½, 881½, 882½, 883½, 884½, 885½, 886½, 887½, 888½, 889½, 890½, 891½, 892½, 893½, 894½, 895½, 896½, 897½, 898½, 899½, 900½, 901½, 902½, 903½, 904½, 905½, 906½, 907½, 908½, 909½, 910½, 911½, 912½, 913½, 914½, 915½, 916½, 917½, 918½, 919½, 920½, 921½, 922½, 923½, 924½, 925½, 926½, 927½, 928½, 929½, 930½, 931½, 932½, 933½, 934½, 935½, 936½, 937½, 938½, 939½, 940½, 941½, 942½, 943½, 944½, 945½, 946½, 947½, 948½, 949½, 950½, 951½, 952½, 953½, 954½, 955½, 956½, 957½, 958½, 959½, 960½, 961½, 962½, 963½, 964½, 965½, 966½, 967½, 968½, 969½, 970½, 971½, 972½, 973½, 974½, 975½, 976½, 977½, 978½, 979½, 980½, 981½, 982½, 983½, 984½, 985½, 986½, 987½, 988½, 989½, 990½, 991½, 992½, 993½, 994½, 995½, 996½, 997½, 998½, 999½, 1000½, 1001½, 1002½, 1003½, 1004½, 1005½, 1006½, 1007½, 1008½, 1009½, 1010½, 1011½, 1012½, 1013½, 1014½, 1015½, 1016½, 1017½, 1018½, 1019½, 1020½, 1021½, 1022½, 1023½, 1024½, 1025½, 1026½, 1027½, 1028½, 1029½, 1030½, 1031½, 1032½, 1033½, 1034½, 1035½, 1036½, 1037½, 1038½, 1039½, 1040½, 1041½, 1042½, 1043½, 1044½, 1045½, 1046½, 1047½, 1048½, 1049½, 1050½, 1051½, 1052½, 1053½, 1054½, 1055½, 1056½, 1057½, 1058½, 1059½, 1060½, 1061½, 1062½, 1063½, 1064½, 1065½, 1066½, 1067½, 1068½, 1069½, 1070½, 1071½, 1072½, 1073½, 1074½, 1075½, 1076½, 1077½, 1078½, 1079½, 1080½, 1081½, 1082½, 1083½, 1084½, 1085½, 1086½, 1087½, 1088½, 1089½, 1090½, 1091½, 1092½, 1093½, 1094½, 1095½, 1096½, 1097½, 1098½, 1099½, 1100½, 1101½, 1102½, 1103½, 1104½, 1105½, 1106½, 1107½, 1108½, 1109½, 1110½, 1111½, 1112½, 1113½, 1114½, 1115½, 1116½, 1117½, 1118½, 1119½, 1120½, 1121½, 1122½, 1123½, 1124½, 1125½, 1126½, 1127½, 1128½, 1129½, 1130½, 1131½, 1132½, 1133½, 1134½, 1135½, 1136½, 1137½, 1138½, 1139½, 1140½, 1141½, 1142½, 1143½, 1144½, 1145½, 1146½, 1147½, 1148½, 1149½, 1150½, 1151½, 1152½, 1153½, 1154½, 1155½, 1156½, 1157½, 1158½, 1159½, 1160½, 1161½, 1162½, 1163½, 1164½, 1165½, 1166½, 1167½, 1168½, 1169½, 1170½, 1171½, 1172½, 1173½, 1174½, 1175½, 1176½, 1177½, 1178½, 1179½, 1180½, 1181½, 1182½, 1183½, 1184½, 1185½, 1186½, 1187½, 1188½, 1189½, 1190½, 1191½, 1192½, 1193½, 1194½, 1195½, 1196½, 1197½, 1198½, 1199½, 1200½, 1201½, 1202½, 1203½, 1204½, 1205½, 1206½, 1207½, 1208½, 1209½, 1210½, 1211½, 1212½, 1213½, 1214½, 1215½, 1216½, 1217½, 1218½, 1219½, 1220½, 1221½, 1222½, 1223½, 1224½, 1225½, 1226½, 1227½, 1228½, 1229½, 1230½, 1231½, 1232½, 1233½, 1234½, 1235½, 1236½, 1237½, 1238½, 1239½, 1240½, 1241½, 1242½, 1243½, 1244½, 1245½, 1246½, 1247½, 1248½, 1249½, 1250½, 1251½, 1252½, 1253½, 1254½, 1255½, 1256½, 1257½, 1258½, 1259½, 1260½, 1261½, 1262½, 1263½, 1264½, 1265½, 1266½, 1267½, 1268½, 1269½, 1270½, 1271½, 1272½, 1273½, 1274½, 1275½, 1276½, 1277½, 1278½, 1279½, 1280½, 1281½, 1282½, 1283½, 1284½, 1285½, 1286½, 1287½, 1288½, 1289½, 1290½, 1291½, 1292½, 1293½, 1294½, 1295½, 1296½, 1297½, 1298½, 1299½, 1300½, 1301½, 1302½, 1303½, 1304½, 1305½, 1306½, 1307½, 1308½, 1309½, 1310½, 1311½, 1312½, 1313½, 1314½, 1315½, 1316½, 1317½, 1318½, 1319½, 1320½, 1321½, 1322½, 1323½, 1324½, 1325½, 1326½, 1327½, 1328½, 1329½, 1330½, 1331½, 1332½, 1333½, 1334½, 1335½, 1336½, 1337½, 1338½, 1339½, 1340½, 1341½, 1342½, 1343½, 1344½, 1345½, 1346½, 1347½, 1348½, 1349½, 1350½, 1351½, 1352½, 1353½, 1354½, 1355½, 1356½, 1357½, 1358½, 1359½, 1360½, 1361½, 1362½, 1363½, 1364½, 1365½, 1366½, 1367½, 1368½, 1369½, 1370½, 1371½, 1372½, 1373½, 1374½, 1375½, 1376½, 1377½, 1378½, 1379½, 1380½, 1381½, 1382½, 1383½, 1384½, 1385½, 1386½, 1387½, 1388½, 1389½, 1390½, 1391½, 1392½, 1393½, 1394½, 1395½, 1396½, 1397½, 1398½, 1399½, 1400½, 1401½, 1402½, 1403½, 1404½, 1405½, 1406½, 1407½, 1408½, 1409½, 1410½, 1411½, 1412½, 1413½, 1414½, 1415½, 1416½, 1417½, 1418½, 1419½, 1420½, 1421½, 1422½, 1423½, 1424½, 1425½, 1426½, 1427½, 1428½, 1429½, 1430½, 1431½, 1432½, 1433½, 1434½, 1435½, 1436½, 1437½, 14



# EXTENSION OF THE University LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

24, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST,  
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Amount of Capital originally sub- scribed £600,000, on which has been paid up	£.
Amount Accumulated from Pre- mium	720,000
Annual Income	78,000
Amount of Policies in Existence	1,567,000

By which it is seen that this Society possesses ample means in proportion to its liabilities.

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The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1855, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that during the last two years, 1853 and 1854, between 800 and 900 new Assurances had been effected, producing an increase of Premium income amounting to 14,000l. per annum. It also appeared that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality which prevailed during the last year in consequence of the visitation of the cholera, it had not been found necessary to reduce, in the slightest, the allowance previously awarded to the Policy-holders.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 3 1/2 per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits. Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

Age when Assured.	Amount Assured.	Annual Premium originally paid.	Allowance of 3 1/2 per Cent.	Annual Premium now payable.
20	£1,000	£20 17 6	£8 11 6	£14 6 0
30	1,000	33 13 4	8 8 8	17 11 8
40	1,000	33 13 4	10 13 8	23 4 8
50	1,000	45 15 0	15 15 0	30 0 0
60	1,000	73 17 6	23 18 0	51 19 6

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